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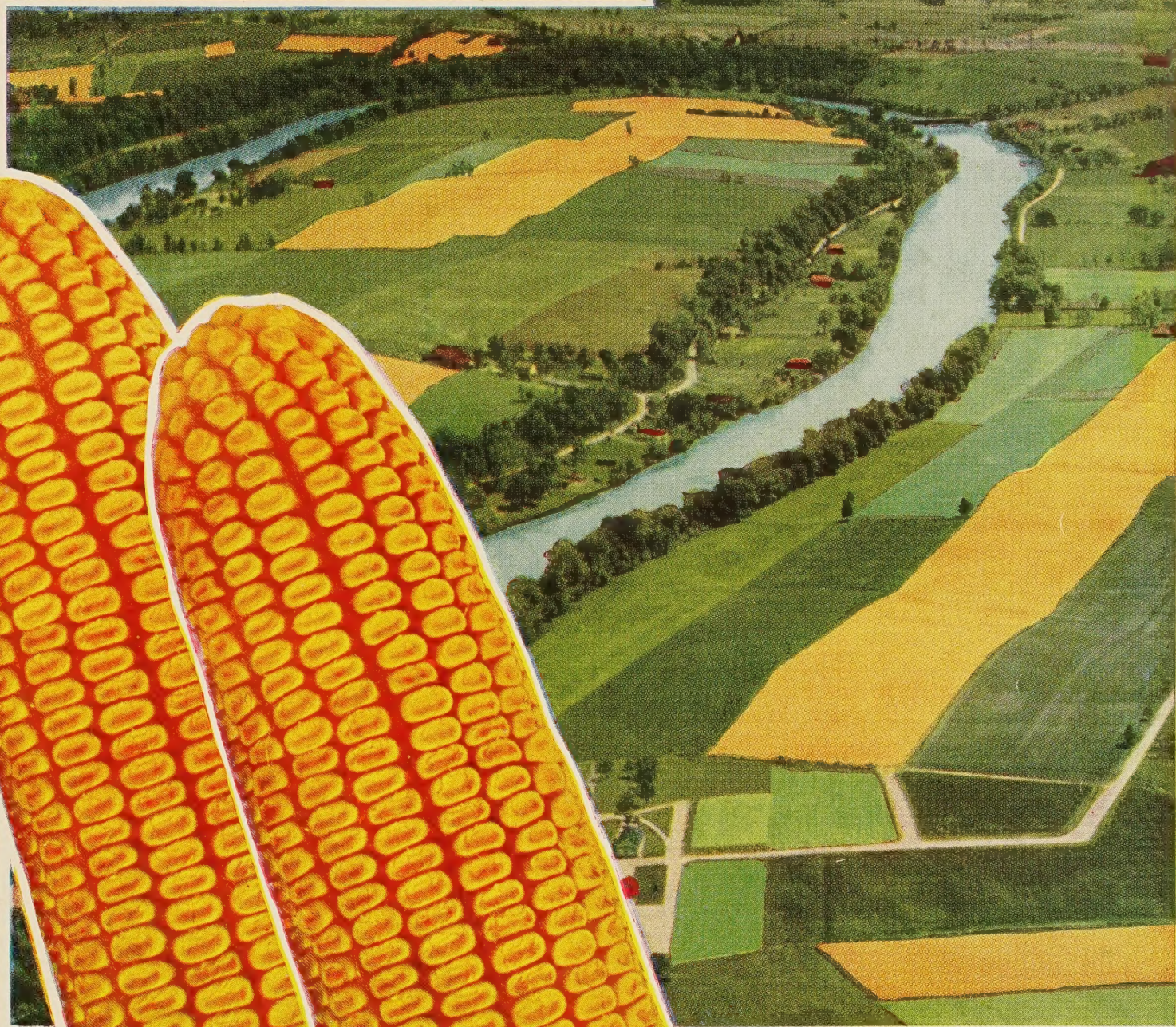
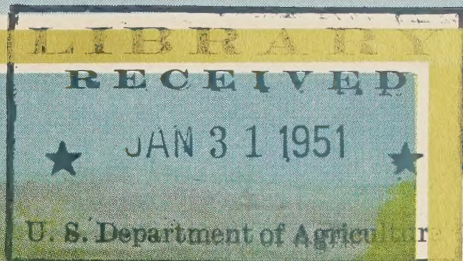
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62,89

SHENANDOAH VALLEY

SEED *News*

1951



Our 50th Year
of Growing,
Cleaning, and
Selling Seed Corn
and our 40th
Anniversary as a
Commercial
Seed House

OUR
40th
Anniversary
1911-1951

WETSEL SEED CO. • Dependable Seeds Since 1911 • **HARRISONBURG, VA.**

Vegetable Collection

Here is a list of the vegetables that are illustrated on this page—as well as a few that are not shown—together with prices, individually and collectively. You may want to include at least a portion of this list in your order.

Broccoli, Green Sprouting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼lb. 70c.
Celery, White Plume. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.70.
Beet, Early Blood Turnip. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼lb. 45c.
Corn, Golden Grain. ¼lb. 20c.
Beans, Topcrop. ¼lb. 15c.
Carrot, Emperor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼lb. 55c.
Tomato, Southland. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.
Tomato, Golden Jubilee. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c.
Lettuce, Oakleaf. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Following not illustrated:

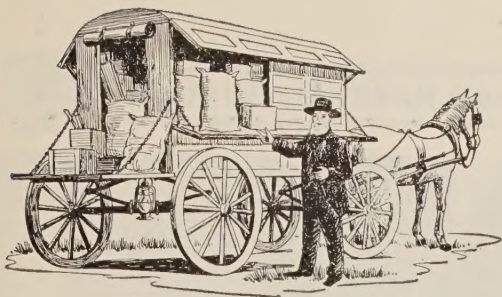
Chinese Cabbage, Chihili. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.
Corn, Lochief. ¼lb. 20c.
Squash, Uconn. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.
Swiss Chard, Fordhook Giant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c.

Above prices are postpaid

SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY OFFER

1 pkt. each small seeds and ¼lb. corn and beans (\$1.50 value) for **\$1.20**





40 YEARS OF SERVICE

Some of you readers have heard this story before—how this business of ours got started. You will, we hope, pardon us for repeating some of it on the occasion of our 40th anniversary. We think it is an interesting story, and besides, this anniversary issue of our catalog is being sent to many new friends.

We think it can safely be said that the kind of growth our business has enjoyed belongs definitely to the past. In this modern age such a development would be practically impossible, for business in virtually all fields is too highly organized and competition too sharp to permit the survival of such a small enterprise as ours was in the beginning.

In 1911 we began in a feeble sort of way to be commercial distributors of seeds—seed merchants—with inadequate capital and little knowledge of the business. About all we had was roughly ten years' experience in the growing of seeds—chiefly pure-bred seed corn—under the leadership and direction of our founder, D. M. Wetsel, Sr.

To celebrate our 40th anniversary and to commemorate those early days prior to the establishment of our seed store, we are inaugurating the trade-mark reproduced above, which will be perpetuated. It is a sketch of the "seed wagon" that was operated by our founder as he went from town to town and to public gatherings. We have long regretted that an

actual photograph of this wagon was not preserved, but we believe many of our older customers throughout the valley will agree that the artist has done a fairly good job. That was truly the "horse and buggy" era, both of this business and of the country as a whole. So while we call this our 40th anniversary as a seed store, it is really the 50th year of our existence as seedsmen.

Needless to say, we have come a long way since those early days. We have grown with the country but at a much more rapid rate. In terms of population, the country is about twice as large now, while we are probably a hundred times larger. Lack of space forbids a complete summary of our facilities and scope of operations, but we believe we can honestly claim to be numbered among the larger and more prominent seed houses in the eastern United States—indeed, in the entire country—especially when our cleaning, refining and seed-treating operations are considered.



Founder



West Market Street Store, Office, Warehouse, looking north, on U.S. Route 33, ½ block from intersection of Route 11. Three floors visible from east side.

Gay Street Warehouse, devoted to the storage of seeds and other merchandise and cleaning of grains and grass seeds.

WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE

When making out your order, please bear in mind that the prices quoted in this catalogue do not include postage, except where specifically marked "Postpaid." These postpaid prices apply only to small seeds (garden and flower) sold by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound and pound. They do not include bulky items such as beans, peas and sweet corn in the seed line, nor manufactured goods.

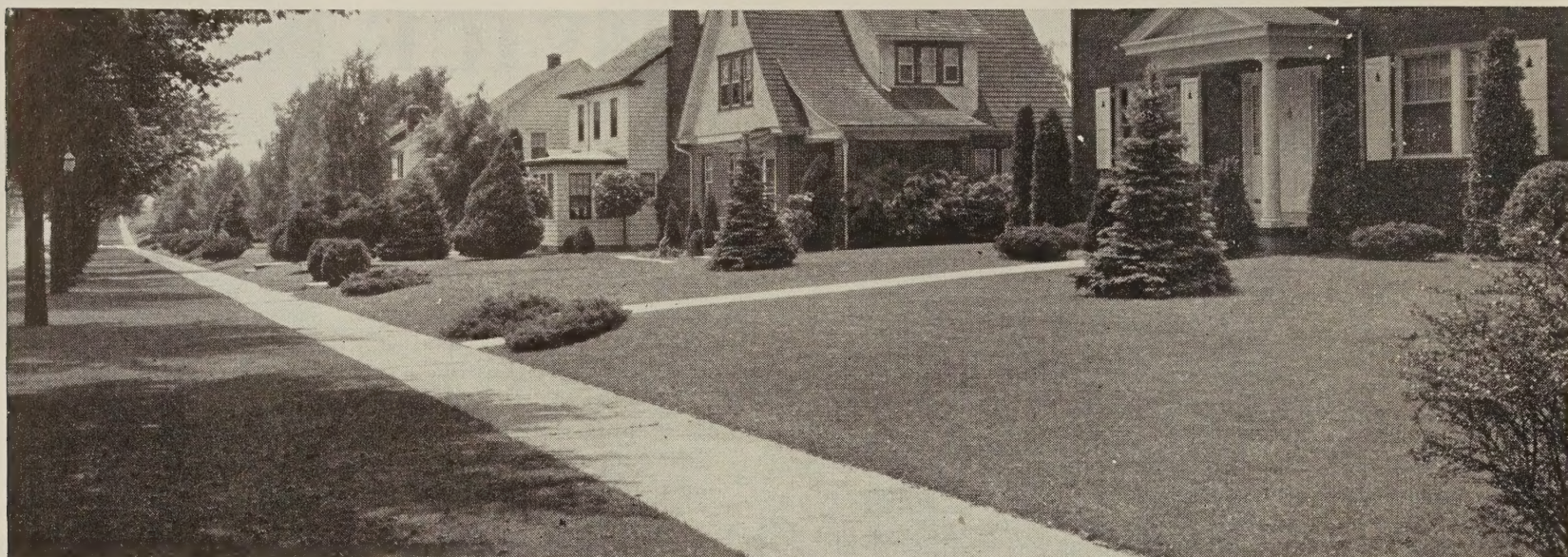
For all items not marked postpaid—up to the third zone—include postage, as follows

For 1 pound.....	\$0 15
For 2 pounds.....	20
For 3 pounds.....	24
For 4 pounds.....	27
For 5 pounds.....	30

For each additional pound add 2 cts.

WARRANTY CLAUSE: The Wetsel Seed Co., Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, expressed or implied.





WETSEL'S *Famous* Lawn Grasses

"THE BEST FOR VIRGINIA"



The Value of a Good Lawn

You need hardly be reminded of the advantages of a good green, vigorous, tough lawn around your premises. It is the very essence of beauty. It stimulates one's pride and enhances the value of one's property. No home is complete without it. Even a modest home looks well if surrounded by a healthy lawn, and without it a high-priced house never shows to advantage.

A good lawn is comparatively easy to make and inexpensive. To be sure, it requires some work and general attention as well as some expense even after it has been established. But compared with the

cost of a home and the advantages that it affords, the amount of energy and money needed are both small. It is not nearly so difficult or expensive to make a good lawn as some high-powered folks would have you believe. Remember, the cost of doing business at long range is very high; such seed houses have to charge more than those who distribute over a smaller area.

GREEN ISLAND



There is no such thing as a "lawn" seed. Any lawn grass—no matter where you get it, or what you pay—is a mixture of grass seeds. Some of the component parts serve only to retard or prevent the growth of weeds until the more permanent grasses can get started and acquire a firm hold on the soil.

Our Green Island lawn grass is a mixture that is based on the experience and technical information acquired over a period of 40 years. We don't believe it is possible to make a better lawn grass than our Green Island brand. You can—and very likely would—pay a great deal more for top quality lawn seed, but the quality of the higher priced seed is no better, we can assure you.

We do not claim that Green Island is the best seed in the world. Such a claim would be both ridiculous and unethical, for there are probably hundreds of persons in the country who know as much as we do about what is required to make a good lawn. We do claim that there is none better. We know that you would pay a lot more for most of the best grades of seed. And remember, all of our mixtures are designed for this area, not for a great range of states where soil and climate vary so much. Lb. 92 cts.; 5 lbs. \$4.55; 10 lbs. \$8.70; 25 lbs. \$20.50.

How to Make a Lawn

To make a good lawn you need three basic things. First, reasonably good soil—the richer the better, of course, but a lawn is possible even on rather poor soil. In any event, a good seed bed free of clods should be prepared. Second, the soil needs some fertilizer, even after the lawn is established. For best results a lawn should have at least one application each year and preferably two—spring and fall. You just can't have a good lawn unless you feed it. Any fertilizer is better than none, but the best and cheapest in the long run is a complete plant food like Vigoro. (See next page for details.) Finally, you need good seed. That is, you should have seed of high purity and good germination, with low weed content. You need have no fears about these requirements when you use Wetzel's lawn grasses. We yield to no other seed house as regards quality.

Wetzel's Park Lawn Grass

Our Park Lawn Grass is designed for large areas—a lot at the rear of a home or somewhat removed from the yard that surrounds the house, where because of the large space involved the cost of seeding must be held down to a certain level. It is made for what the name implies—a "park," where the requirements are somewhat less than for a lawn directly connected with the home. As a matter of fact, it is suitable for your front yard; some customers use it for that purpose and are well pleased, although we believe that the Green Island is well worth the difference in price because you will get a better lawn from it in a shorter space of time. Lb. 58 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.20; 25 lbs. \$12.25.



Wetzel's Shady Lawn Grass



At best, it is a difficult task to hold a good stand of grass in shady spots, especially in places with northern exposure where the sun can't even occasionally penetrate. Such spots are, as you know, usually cool and damp. You can keep them satisfactorily covered and prevent the growth of unsightly weeds by frequent applications of a mixture of grasses that are more resistant to shade. This is especially true where an occasional light application of a complete plant food like Vigoro is given. For Vigoro positively contains every element necessary to plant life, and certain of its elements at least partially compensate for the lack of sunshine. Wetzel's Shady Lawn Grass is designed and compounded for the dark spots where it is so difficult to keep the ground even covered. Lb. 98 cts.; 5 lbs. \$4.85; 10 lbs. \$9.50 25 lbs. \$22.50.

If Ordering By Mail, Add 15 cts. for the first pound and 2 cts. for each Additional Pound

Add "VIGORO BEAUTY" to Your LAWN, FLOWERS and SHRUBS

Enthusiastic gardeners everywhere attribute much of their success to Vigoro.

Vigoro, made by Swift & Company, supplies all growing things with the vital nourishment they require to attain finest growth and beauty.

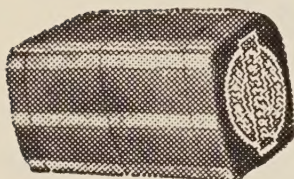
You'll prefer using Vigoro because it's clean, odorless, sanitary, and easy to use, as well as economical.

The makers of Vigoro describe it as a complete plant food, and they are correct, for it contains thirteen elements, as compared with the four that are in ordinary commercial fertilizers even with the same chemical analysis.

But we personally regard Vigoro as a "wonder" plant food. For we have recently observed some results on our own lawn that were truly breath-taking. We actually had results in growth and color of grass in *six days* that we would have been happy to obtain in six weeks or even six months. You just can't conceive of what Vigoro will do until you have tested it. Some folks say it will burn your grass. Of course it will if applied too heavily (but only for a short time; the grass will soon overcome the burn), but any fertilizer will do that. There is no more reason for applying it too heavily than there is for taking an overdose of medicine. Besides, its potency only proves that you are "getting something for your money." Vigoro is good for all plant life—grass, shrubs, trees, gardens and field crops. In the end it is cheaper than ordinary fertilizer.

PRICES OF VIGORO ON REQUEST

Peat Moss, Horticultural



Here is another wonderful product—different from Vigoro, of course, but what it will do to your soil is truly remarkable. Proof of its merit is found in the fact that virtually no nurseries or greenhouses are ever without peat moss. It is common for a nursery to use up to ten carloads a year. The manager of one large nursery told us, "We just couldn't get along without peat moss."

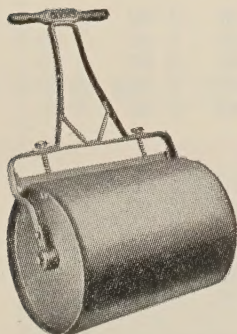
Peat Moss mulches your soil and literally acts as a sponge to absorb moisture until needed. It prevents soil from baking and finally decomposes and becomes humus, which practically all areas and kinds of soil badly need. Every flower and vegetable garden, even truck patches and larger areas, should have an occasional application of Horticultural Peat Moss. Bus. carton \$1.35; Chubby bale, about 3 bus. \$2.35; Handy bale, about 6 bus. \$3.25; Full bale, about 10 bus. \$4.50, all F.O.B. Harrisonburg and subject to change.

Sphagnum Moss

Last year we experienced a large, urgent demand for Sphagnum Moss. This demand emanated from many articles that appeared in garden magazines and newspapers. Some persons who inquired seemed to have jumped to the conclusion that it would solve all problems in connection with the starting of seeds, which is the primary purpose for which it was advocated by garden editors.

It is not that good, we can assure you. But we do know that it has many virtues. Like peat moss, it is used very extensively by nurseries for starting seeds and mulching soil. It acts as a sponge in absorbing and holding moisture and otherwise protects infant and growing plants. Bale, about 22 x 24 in., weighing around 30 lbs., \$4.50; 10-lb. bag, \$2.00; 5-lb. bag, \$1.25. All plus express or postage charges.

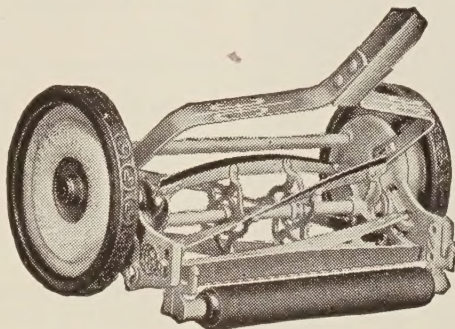
Water Ballast Roller



To increase the weight, add water; to decrease the weight, draw out water.

Size	Weight filled lbs.	
14 x 24 in.	175.	\$16 50
18 x 24 in.	265.	19 50
24 x 24 in.	420.	23 50

Jacobsen Hand and Power Mowers



For general performance, ease of operation and durability, Jacobsen Mowers have been tops in this area for a long time. They are not cheap but are worth the price.

Hand Mowers

16-in. cut.	\$27 50
18-in. cut.	29 50

Power Mowers

Reel Type. 21 in. Bantam.	121 00
Reel Type. 21 in. Queen.	151 00
Reel Type (Rear Wheel). 21 in. Manor.	181 00
Reel Type. 26 in. King.	305 00
Reel Type. 30 in. Park.	450 00
Rotary Disc. 18 in.	106 50
Rotary Disc. 20 in.	187 50

All prices f.o.b. Harrisonburg and subject to change. Ask for demonstration.

Fertilizers

Rose Food. Specially formulated by the company that makes the famous rose spray, Tri-ogen. Composed of organic (long lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains elements for producing healthy green foliage, sturdy plants, roots and blooms. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00.

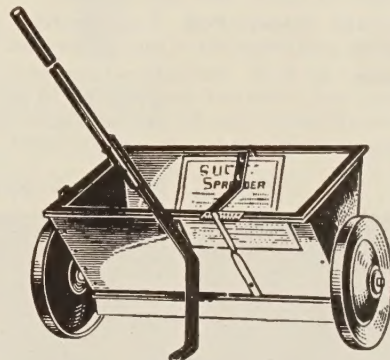
Bone Meal. A safe, effective fertilizer for all purposes. Especially good for roses, lawns, and flowering shrubs. Raw Meal: 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Nitrate of Soda. Used when quick action is desired. Enhances foliage of all plants. Lb. 7 cts.; 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100-lb. bag \$3.45.

Sheep Manure. One of the most widely used and safest animal manures in the growing of flowers and vegetables. 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100-lb. bag \$3.00.

Brimm. (Top Grade for Potato and Special Truck Crops.) Analysis 5-10-5. Especially prepared by Swift & Co. Has become very popular in recent years. 100-lb. bag \$2.75; 5 bags, \$2.70 per bag.

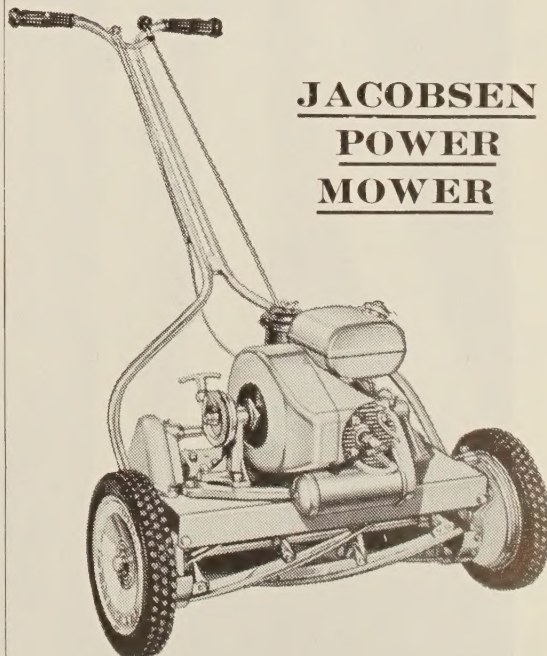
Garden (5-10-5). Also designed for gardens by various companies, from whom we acquire it. Not as highly regarded as Brimm. 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.50.



Salem Spreaders

16-inch width.	\$7 50
20-inch width.	11 50
30-inch width.	17 50
36-inch width.	32 50

JACOBSEN POWER MOWER





WETSEL'S *Dependable* VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Green-Podded

Plant every two weeks from April to August, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to a 50-foot row. Sow Beans 3 inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. Cultivate frequently but never when the plants are wet.

Burpee's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 5 inches long, slightly curved, round, dark green and fleshy. Very popular especially for canning.

Burpee's Tenderpod. A white-seeded, green-pod Bean which we added to our list last year, at the request of a number of our customers. As the name implies, it is a tenderpod Bean. Very popular among those who prefer a white Bean with green pods.

Dwarf Horticultural. Snap pods 53 days; green shell Beans 60 days. Plant medium small, thrifty and productive.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 56 days. Excellent for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Pods round, 6 inches long, entirely stringless.

Streamliner. 50 days. A new variety for this section. Has enjoyed increasing popularity in other areas for several years. Flat to thick flat stringless pods. Bush medium size and prolific. Seeds medium size, oval, white.

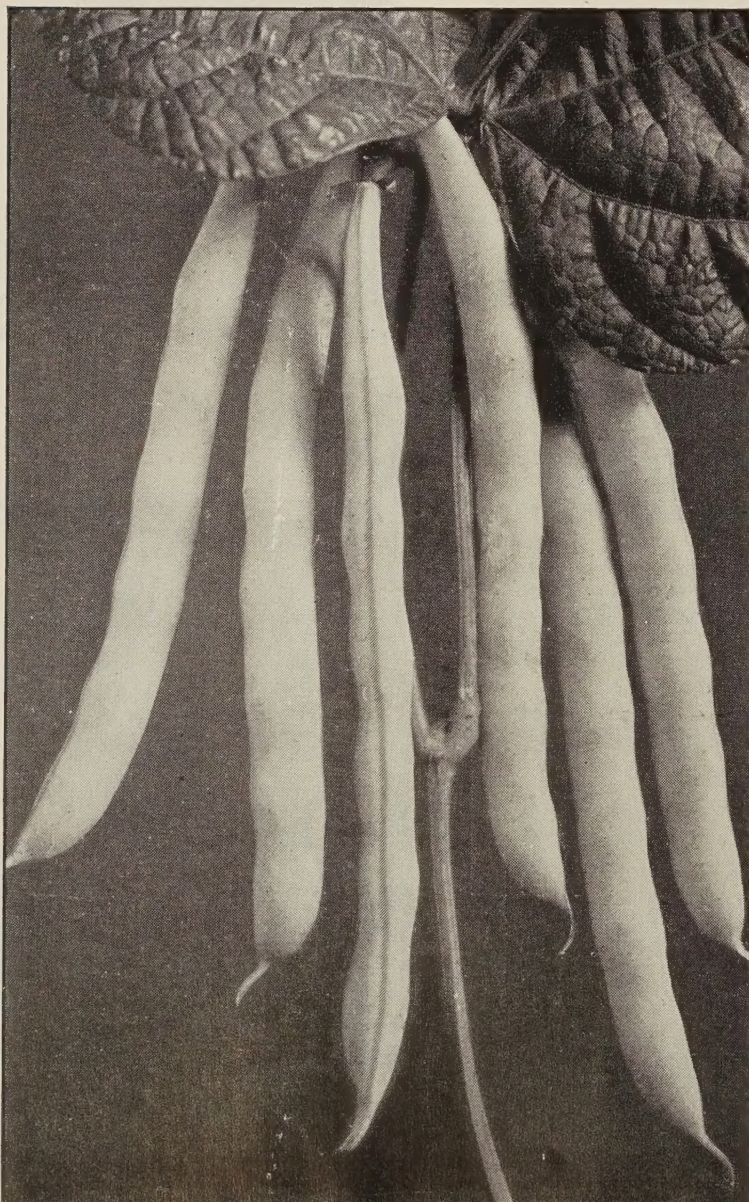
Stringless Red Valentine. 54 days. A standard early variety. Pods green, round, 5 inches long, stringless.

Tendergreen Stringless. 48 days. An excellent early sort for home and market-garden use. Pods round, fleshy, stringless, with many brown seeds which are mottled with light fawn. Plants strong, upright in habit, and yield freely.

Tennessee Green-Pod (Case-knife). 52 days. Pod the largest, longest, and broadest of any green-pod Bean; not entirely stringless.

Topcrop. 52 days. Introduced last year as 1950 All-America winner. It was well received and proved to be an excellent Bean for home consumption or nearby marketing or canning. Not a good shipping Bean, as pods are too easily damaged.

BEANS, Topcrop



ASPARAGUS	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Mary Washington Seed. (Postpaid).....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 50
	Doz.	25	50	100
Roots. (Not postpaid).....	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$2 85

BROCCOLI	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Green Sprouting (Postpaid)....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS				
Long Island Improved. (Postpaid)	10	40	1 40	4 50

Dwarf or Bush Wax-Podded Beans

Davis White Wax Stringless. 52 days. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, wide, yellow, of good quality. Good for home use or shipping.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. 59 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, straight, round, absolutely stringless. Seeds black.

Top Notch Golden Wax. 50 days. This is a comparatively new strain of Wax Bean and generally regarded as an improvement over Rustless Golden Wax. Pods are 5 inches long, flat, straight, and yellow. White seed, brown eye.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

Pole Beans are sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Use poles 6 to 8 feet long, set firmly 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. If planted in hills, sow five or six Beans in each. May also be planted with corn.

Creaseback, Black. 65 days. Grows 5 feet tall. Pods round, 7 inches long, and stringless. Black seeded.

Kentucky Wonder, Brown-Seeded. 65 days. A profusion of round meaty pods, often 9 to 10 inches long. Very popular.

Kentucky Wonder, White-Seeded. 62 days. Long, brittle, stringless pods, finely flavored.

London Horticultural. 70 days. Short, straight, stringless pods. Dried Beans are fine for winter use.

Red Speckled Cut-Short. 74 days. Long, straight, 4-inch pods thick and crisp when young.

Tennessee Wonder. 71 days. Similar to Kentucky Wonder, but has larger, straight, and smoother pods. More desirable as a shell Bean than as a snap.

White McCaslan. 65 days. Green pods 8 to 9 inches long, slightly flattened. White seeds.

BEANS, BUSH GREEN-PODDED

Add postage at 15 cts. for first pound
and 3 cts. for each additional pound.

	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Stringless Red Valentine..\$0	45	\$0 85	\$1 95	\$3 80	\$9 25
Tendergreen Stringless..	45	85	1 95	3 80	9 25
Streamliner.....	45	85	1 95	3 80	9 25
Dwarf Horticultural.....	45	85	1 95	3 80	9 25
Sulphur or Brimstone...	50	95	2 35	4 60	11 00
Burpee's Tenderpod....	50	95	2 35	4 60	11 00
Topcrop.....	45	85	1 95	3 80	9 25
All Other Varieties.....	40	75	1 85	3 60	8 75

BEANS, BUSH WAX

Davis White Wax Stringless.....	40	75	1 85	3 60	8 75
Pencil-Pod Black Wax...	40	75	1 85	3 60	8 75
Top Notch Golden Wax..	40	75	1 85	3 60	8 75

BEANS, BUSH SHELL

White Kidney.....	35	65	1 60	3 00	7 00
Red Kidney.....	35	65	1 60	3 00	7 00
Great Northern.....	30		1 40	2 60	6 00
Pinto.....	30		1 40	2 60	6 00
Navy.....	30		1 40	2 60	6 00

BEANS, POLE or CORN-FIELD (Green Snap)

Creaseback, White.....	40	75	1 85	3 60	8 75
Ideal Black Market.....	45	85	1 95	3 80	9 25
Kentucky Wonder, White	40	75	1 85	3 60	8 75
Kentucky Wonder, Brown	40	75	1 85	3 60	8 75
Creaseback, Striped....	40	75	1 85	3 60	8 75
All Other Varieties.....	45	85	1 95	3 80	9 25

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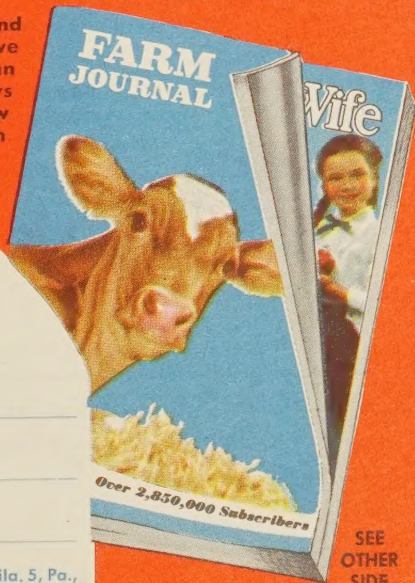
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RECOMMENDED BY THE WETSEL SEED CO., INC.



LIMA BEAN, Fordhook Bush

Pole Wax-Podded Beans

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 70 days. Flat yellow, stringless pods.

LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are very susceptible to cold and seeds should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. They should be sown on well-enriched land, with the rows 3 feet apart, placing the Beans 6 inches apart in the row. Plant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 50 feet of row.

Bush Varieties

Burpee's Improved Bush. 75 days. Produces large pods which contain 4 or more thick Beans. The dry Beans are flat, greenish white.

Cangreen. 65 days. Small-seeded, similar to Henderson's Bush in size. Retains green color to canning stage.

Fordhook Bush Lima. 75 days. Thick, meaty pods containing 3 or 4 seeds. Both the green shell and the dry Beans are large and plump.

Fordhook Baby Lima. 70 days. Bush about 14 inches high, erect and runnerless. Dark glossy green pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with 3 or 4 Beans. Excellent for canning.

Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima). 65 days. A popular canning variety. Pods contain 3 or 4 seeds. Dry Beans are white.

Jackson's Wonder Bush. Medium-sized pods holding 4 or 5 thick Beans of good quality.

Pole Varieties

King of the Garden. 88 days. An improved strain of the large white Pole Lima. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, containing 4 or 5 large Beans of good quality.

Red-speckled Pole. 88 days. Large flat Bean. Very prolific and of excellent quality.

Sieva or Carolina. 75 days. Popular pole Butter Bean, with pods 3 inches long. Early, prolific, and of excellent quality.

Beans are the most important garden vegetables. They contain both Vitamins A and B₁, are the most nutritious and wholesome. Plant plenty of Beans.

BEET,
Detroit Dark Red

BEETS

Light, well-fertilized loam is best for growing Beets. Successive plantings at two-week intervals are preferable, using an ounce of seed for a 50-foot row, and 6 to 8 pounds for an acre. Sow in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and when the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to 3 inches apart. Beet tops are among the most vitamin-rich products of the whole vegetable garden. For winter storage, late Beets may be packed in moist soil in a cool cellar.

Crimson Globe. 69 days. Second early. Globe-shaped; deep crimson.

Crosby's Egyptian. 60 days. Early. Flattened globe-shaped; medium dark-red, tops medium size.

Detroit Dark Red. 68 days. Main-crop variety. Roots round, smooth, deep blood-red. Good for late summer and fall.

Early Blood Turnip. 68 days. Second early. Turnip-shaped, bright red; long tap-root. Used for both early and main crop; desirable for winter use.

Early Eclipse. 65 days. Root globular flesh bright red, marked with white, fine grained.

White Sugar. 90 days. Large. Excellent for table use or for stock. Heavy yielder.

Vitaminized Gardens

Beets contain Vitamin B₁ health and nutrition necessity. Young Beet tops are superior to spinach and turnips for greens.

MANGEL-WURZEL or STOCK

BEETS

Sow from April to July, in drills 2 feet apart, thinning to 10 inches apart. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre.

Golden Tankard. Flesh yellow and inclined to color the milk. Large root, usually larger at the bottom than at the top.

Mammoth Long Red. Flesh white, veined pink. Roots 18 inches long, and 6 inches across, grow half above ground. Often yields 30 to 50 tons per acre.

SWISS CHARD

Sow the seed about an inch apart and an inch deep, in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. When 3 or 4 inches high, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 feet of row.

Fordhook Giant. 60 days. Grows to an immense size. Large, fleshy, blue-green, much-crenated leaves of thick texture. Stems pearly white, often $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Lucullus. 60 days. In season from early spring to late autumn. The pale green foliage may be used like spinach and the broad white stems like celery. The roots are not edible.

We do not pay postage on Beans. Add 15 cts. for first pound and 3 cts. for each additional pound

	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
BEANS, POLE WAX					
Kentucky Wonder Wax..	\$0 50	\$0 95	\$2 35	\$4 60	\$11 25
LIMA BEANS, BUSH					
Fordhook 242	45	85	2 00	3 90	9 50
Fordhook Baby	45	85	2 00	3 90	9 50
Cangreen	45	85	2 00	3 90	9 50
All Other Varieties, Bush.	40	75	1 80	3 60	8 75
LIMA BEANS, POLE					
All Varieties	45	85	1 95	3 80	9 25
		Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
BEETS					
All Varieties Table. (Postpaid) ..	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 40	
All Varieties Stock (Postpaid) ...	10	15	35	1 10	
SWISS CHARD					
Both Varieties. (Postpaid)	10	15	40	1 25	



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield

CARROTS

For home use, sow at two-week intervals in rich deep loam, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart. When plants are a few inches high, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds, an acre.

Chantenay. 72 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, deep orange-red, smooth, tapering. Fine-grained, tender flesh. Desirable for home and market-garden use.

Coreless. 70 days. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market gardens. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of fine flavor, practically coreless.

Danvers Half-Long. 75 days. Roots deep orange, longer than Chantenay, crisp, sweet and tender. Good for storing and shipping.

Imperator. 76 days. A new variety. Rich orange flesh; root 7 to 8 inches long, smooth, slender, and attractive. Especially fine for bunching.

Scarlet Nantes (Stump-rooted). 63 days. Roots 3 inches long, reddish orange in color, about 1½ inches thick at top. Is becoming very popular.



CARROTS, Chantenay

CABBAGE

Start indoors in January or February, and transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants. For fall crops, the seed may be sown directly in the row. Plenty of nitrogen-rich fertilizer and frequent cultivation are necessary.

All Cabbage seed sent postpaid

First-Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield. 72 days. Seed selected from the best Early Jersey Wakefield, but heads will average about 50 per cent larger. Pointed heads with dark green outer leaves.

Copenhagen Market. 65 days. Heads 6 to 7 inches in diameter, weighing 3 to 3½ pounds. Firm and tender. An early round-head variety.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 72 days. Heads dark green, flat, solid, and of good size.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 64 days. Compact, pointed head. Can be planted closer than most varieties.

Golden Acre. 64 days. Heads round, about 9 inches in diameter, firm, bright green in color.

Jersey Queen. 64 days. Identical with Early Jersey Wakefield, except that it is wilt-resistant.

Marion Market. Yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market.

Later and Winter Varieties

Danish Ballhead. 103 days. Yellows-resistant. Solid round heads; short stems. Good for winter storage.

Houser. 105 days. Solid, slightly flattened head.

Large Late Drumhead. 105 days. Very popular. Large, round head, slightly flattened. Excellent keeper.

Late Flat Dutch. 110 days. Large, flat head, very solid and keeps well.

Red Rock. 100 days. Solid round heads, deep red in color. Often used for pickling.

Savoy, Drumhead American. 95 days. Satisfactory for home use and market. Heads flattened, globe-shaped, large and firm; short stems.

Surehead. 85 days. Large, solid, thick heads; good shipper.

Volga. 89 days. Dependable main-crop variety for market garden and shipping. Plant dwarf, compact, with thick outer leaves; heads globular.

Wisconsin All-Seasons. 94 days. A yellows-resistant strain of All-Seasons. Head large, flat, and hard, on short stems. Good winter keeper, used extensively in manufacturing kraut.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. 105 days. A yellows-resistant strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Yields well on yellows-infested land. Excellent for storing and shipping.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Chihili. 75 days. Resembles celery and Cos lettuce, with tall cylindrical heads. For early use, sow seeds in hotbed in February; for later use, sow early in June. Plants mature in from twelve to fifteen weeks; will not stand frost.

All Cabbage Seed postpaid				
CABBAGE, EARLY VARIETIES	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Charleston Wakefield.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$2 75
Golden Acre.....	10	30	90	3 00
Jersey Queen.....	10	35	1 00	3 60
Copenhagen Market.....	10	25	75	2 50
All Other Varieties.....	10	25	75	2 50
CABBAGE, LATE VARIETIES				
Danish Ballhead.....	10	30	90	3 00
Houser.....	10	30	90	3 00
Wisconsin All-Seasons.....	10	30	90	3 25
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.....	10	30	95	3 25
Red Rock.....	10	40	1 25	4 75
All Other Varieties.....	10	25	75	2 50
CABBAGE, CHINESE or CELERY				
Chihili.....	10	20	70	2 00
Celeriac.....	10	55	2 10	
CARROTS				
Scarlet Nantes. (Postpaid).....	10	20	65	1 75
All Other Varieties. (Postpaid).....	10	20	55	1 50



CAULIFLOWER

Grown like cabbage. Leave 2 feet between plants and 3 feet between rows. When the heads are about 3 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to aid in blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.

Early Snowball. 95 days. An extra-good strain yielding medium-sized, compact heads.

CELERY

Grows best in moist, fertile loam. Sow the seed indoors, and transplant 6 inches apart, with 2½ feet between rows. Use boards, heavy paper, or soil around the plants for blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 5000 plants.

Fordhook-Emperor. 130 days. Dark green foliage and thick stalks, solid and large; golden heart.

Giant Pascal. 135 days. Excellent for fall and winter, for it keeps well. Blanches to yellowish white; stalks solid and crisp, about 2 feet high.

Golden Self-blanching. 115 days. A popular dwarf variety. Blanches easily and matures early. Fine for home gardens.

White Plume. 125 days. Foliage green, tinted white. 18 to 20 inches. Stalk blanches easily to nearly white.

CELERIAC

Sometimes called turnip-rooted celery. Grown for its roots only, which are used to flavor soups and salads.

CUCUMBER

Sow seed after danger of frost is past, using eight to ten seeds to hills spaced 3 to 5 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 hills.

A. & C. 68 days. The beautiful straight fruits grow about 10 inches in length and 2½ inches thick, well rounded at the end and dark green throughout. Holds color well when pickled.

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Fruit large, square-ended, rich dark green.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. Fruit dark green with white spines. Disease-resistant. Few seeds.

Early Green Cluster. 52 days. Dark green fruits in clusters, adapted for pickling.

Early Short Green (Early Frame). 58 days. Small fruits for pickling.

Everbearing. 55 days. Early. Will bear entire season if fruits are kept closely picked. Best for pickling.

Improved Early White Spine. 56 days. Popular market sort. Fruit straight, 8 inches long, bright green with whitish green tips.

Improved Long Green. 67 days. Fruit 12 to 14 inches long, dark green. Standard table variety.

National Pickling. 56 days. Fruit straight, with blunt ends, black-spined, deep green. High yielder.

Straight-8. 66 days. Straight, smooth, deep green fruits about 8 inches long. Desirable table variety.

Woodruff's Hybrid. 60 to 64 days. Fruits 8 to 10 inches long, cylindrical with rounded ends and small seed cavity. Medium dark green with thin light green stripes at blossom end; tender and crisp, superior quality.

White Wonder. 58 days. Ivory-white fruits in clusters.

Gherkin. 50 days. Light green, spiny, oval fruits, with small seeds. Makes delicious pickles.



CAULIFLOWER, Early Snowball

COLLARDS

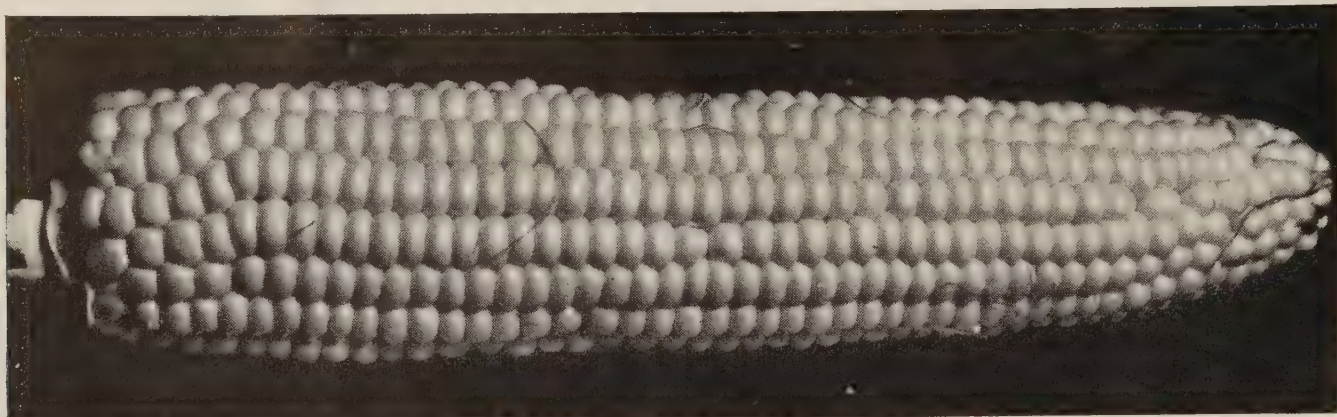
Sow outdoors and thin or transplant to 2 feet apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

Georgia or Southern. 75 days. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce good greens even on poor land.

CAULIFLOWER		Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
Early Snowball. (Postpaid).....		\$0 10	\$0 80	\$1 50	\$5 00
CELERY		All Celery Seed postpaid			
		Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Fordhook-Emperor.....		\$0 10	\$0 55	\$1 80	\$6 50
Golden Self-blanching.....		10	45	1 60	6 50
Giant Pascal.....		10	40	1 35	5 00
White Plume.....		10	50	1 70	6 00
COLLARDS					
Georgia or Southern. (Postpaid)..		10	15	40	1 25
CUCUMBER		All Cucumber Seed postpaid			
Woodruff's Hybrid.....		10	35	1 25	4 00
A. & C.....		10	25	65	2 25
Straight 8.....		10	25	70	2 25
National Pickling.....		10	20	60	1 75
White Wonder.....		10	30	80	2 50
All Other Varieties.....		10	15	50	1 90



CUCUMBER, Straight-8



SWEET CORN, Iochief

CORN

SWEET OR SUGAR

Plant in well-fertilized land after it has become warm and dry in the spring. Two ounces of seed will plant 50 feet. If in rows, space the seeds 3 inches apart, with 2 feet between rows, and thin the young plants to 10 inches apart. Or plant six seeds to a hill, thin to three plants, and space the hills 2 feet apart each way.

Hybrid Strains

Iochief. 89 days. All-America Winner. An outstanding new yellow hybrid developed at Iowa State College. A Gold Medal winner in 1949 All-America Trials. Ears 8 to 9 inches, with 16 to 20 rows filled to the tips. Good husk coverage and clean silker. **Lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$2.75.**

Aristogold Bantam Evergreen. 85 to 90 days. A new strain of the Bantam hybrids. Stalks clean, 8 to 9 feet tall, vigorous. Ears 9 to 10 inches long, with 16 to 18 rows. Kernels deep, tender, sweet and of fine flavor; yellow.

Ioana. 87 days. A new variety developed in Iowa and especially resistant to drought and wilt. Largely planted in the South and Southeast or wherever worms are likely to infest the crop. The 8-inch ears have 12 or 14 rows of cream-yellow kernels; an especially heavy husk protects the ear from birds and worms. Popular with canners and market gardeners, and highly recommended.

Country Gentleman. 90 days. A fine variety with ears 6½ to 7 inches long; slender white kernels set irregularly instead of in rows. The seed we offer is produced from carefully bred selected strains.

Goldenrain. 85 to 92 days. Another comparatively new strain of yellow hybrid. Stalk 8 feet tall, sturdy and without suckers. Ear 9 inches long, with 18 to 20 rows of deep, plump kernels. Deepest and sweetest kernels ever seen on a southern variety.

Stowell's Evergreen. 93 days. Developed from crossing inbred evergreen lines. Widely grown by market gardeners and canners, particularly in the East. Ears 7 to 9 inches long and 16 or 18-rowed bear white kernels.

Golden Cross Bantam. Wilt-resistant. An excellent producer of 8-inch yellow ears with 10 to 14 rows of kernels. Matures a few days later than Golden Bantam.

Tendermost. 83 days. One of the newest hybrid Sweet Corns. Giant kernels and delightfully tender hulls. Ears large, averaging about 9 inches, with 14 to 16 rows. Resists smut and worms.

Standard Strains

Country Gentleman. 93 days. Irregular rows of white kernels. A popular late variety for home gardens.

Golden Bantam (8-rowed). About 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, with 8 rows of kernels of high flavor and sweetness. No flag leaves. Stalk 5½ to 6 feet. An excellent and well-known strain. **Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20.** (We also have the 12-rowed Golden Bantam. Ears are, of course, larger and later in maturity.)

Graham 8-Row (Old Maid's Delight). 93 days. Long slim ear; cob very small. Retains tenderness longer than most Sweet Corns. White kernels. Very popular in this area. Supply very short.

Howling Mob. 85 days. An early white variety. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows of kernels.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. A superior late variety. Large ears and sweet white kernels.

Pop Corn (Seed)

White Rice. Excellent popping quality. A good producer. Very popular for general use.

South American Yellow. Large, puffy, white. Very fine, large ears.

South American Hybrid. The leading hybrid Pop Corn.

DANDELION

For healthful greens or salad. Sow outdoors; thin to 4 inches.

DILL

The herb long used to make dill pickles. Sow seed in the open ground and thin to a foot apart each way. The whole plant is generally used in the pickle brine.

EGGPLANT

Sow the seed early indoors and transplant outdoors in late May. Allow 2 feet between plants and about 3 feet between rows. An ounce produces about 1000 plants.

Black Beauty. 110 days. Early and productive variety bearing about five large, rich blackish purple fruits to a plant.



EGGPLANT, Black Beauty

Add 15 cts. postage for first pound
and 3 cts. for each additional pound.

CORN, SWEET, Hybrid	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Aristogold	\$0 55		\$2 50	\$4 70
Goldenrain	55		2 50	4 70
Ioana	40		1 90	3 70
Country Gentleman	50		2 25	4 40
Stowell's Evergreen	45	\$0 85	2 10	4 10
Golden Cross Bantam	40	75	1 75	3 40
Tendermost	50	90	2 20	4 30
CORN, SWEET, Standard				
Adams Extra Early	25	45	1 05	2 00
Black Mexican	35	65	1 50	2 80
Truckers' Favorite	25	45	1 05	1 85
Graham 8-Row	40	75	1 80	3 50
Golden Giant	30	55	1 25	2 30
All Other Varieties	30	55	1 25	2 30
POP CORN				
White Rice	25	45	1 00	1 95
South American Yellow	25	45	1 00	1 95
South American Hybrid	60	1 15	2 80	5 40
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
DANDELION. (Postpaid)	\$0 10	\$0 30		
DILL. (Postpaid)	10	20	\$0 55	
EGGPLANT				
Black Beauty. (Postpaid)	10	45	1 60	\$6 00

ENDIVE

Sow in March for an early crop and in July for a second one. Space the plants about 8 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. Blanching is accomplished by tying the outer leaves over the heart of the plant. An ounce plants 150 feet.

- Broad-leaved Batavian** (Escarolle). 90 days. Broad, thick ribs.
- Green Curled.** 95 days. Finely cut dark green leaves, crisp and tender.
- White Curled.** 100 days. Rose-tinted ribs and creamy white heart.

KALE or BORECOLE

May be sown from May to September and is not harmed by cold weather. Plants should be about 18 inches apart, in rows 2½ feet apart. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

- Blue Curled Scotch.** 55 days. Heavily curled, bluish green foliage with short stems, causing it to lie on the ground. Seldom winter-kills unless temperature goes below zero.
- Early Curled Siberian.** 55 days. Dwarf, spreading plant that grows rapidly and hence matures early. Large green leaves, curled at ends. Extremely hardy.
- Spring Kale.** Spring and summer. Plants tall and erect; leaves plain. Grows rapidly, producing quick greens.

KOHLRABI

Plant in early spring, at the rate of an ounce for 200 feet of row. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. Use the bulbs while they are young and tender.

- Early White Vienna.** 55 days. Very early. Smooth white bulbs of medium size, and tender white flesh.



ENDIVE, Green Curled



LETTUCE, Big Boston

LETTUCE

Head Lettuce should be spaced about a foot apart, but loose-leaf kinds can be set closer together. Sow in rich soil and transplant. An ounce of seed plants 300 feet of row.

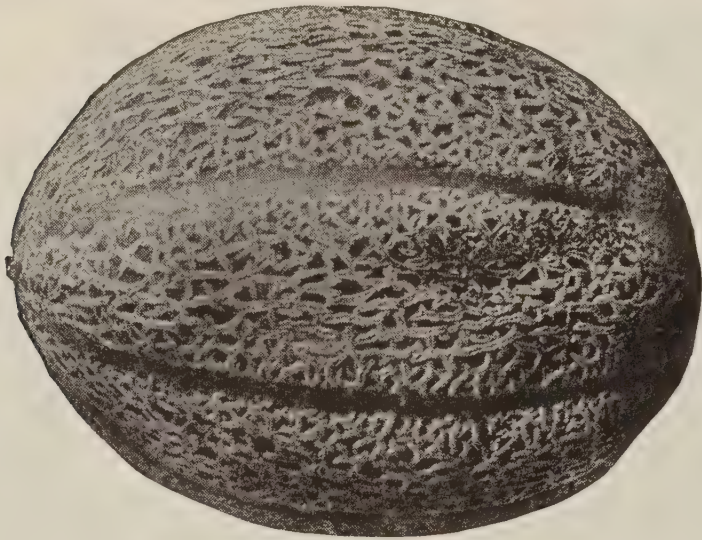
Head Varieties

- All-Season.** 73 days. Medium-sized, compact heads.
- Big Boston.** 76 days. Solid head; leaves tinged bronze at the edges, heart light yellow. Crisp and tender.
- California Cream Butter.** 75 days. Leaves thick, dark green, spotted with brown; heart golden yellow.
- Crisp-As-Ice.** 74 days. Leaves broad, crumpled and stiff. Head solid.
- Great Lakes.** Firm heads with large leaves and heavy midribs. Withstands heat and sun, is slow to go to seed and very resistant to tip-burn. Also fine for cool weather.
- Iceberg.** 84 days. Plants should be well spaced. Extra-large heads light green, tinged brown; hearts very white and sweet. Good for both spring and summer.
- Imperial 44.** 82 days. Good variety of winter Lettuce. Compact, medium-sized plant, producing a hard and well-formed head, with long leaves.
- Improved Hanson.** 78 days. Head large, firm, with yellowish green center leaves. Good for midsummer planting.
- New York No. 12** (Wonderful). 77 days. A strain of the original New York Lettuce, and well adapted to summer weather. Immense heads with outer leaves crumpled and notched; blanches easily.
- Oakleaf.** 45 days. A beautiful golden green Lettuce of fine form and valuable because it is remarkably slow to shoot to seed. Makes attractive loose-leaf heads during the hottest summer weather; no other variety grows so well at that time of the year. Leaves are broad, deeply lobed like an oak leaf; thick, succulent and tender.
- Prize Head.** 47 days. Desirable home-garden variety. Leaves broad and frilled, outer ones tinged red, inside ones, green.
- White Boston.** Green-leaved Big Boston type without the red-tinged leaf-edge. An entirely dependable sort for growing in cold-frames and for first field planting in spring.

Loose-Leaf Varieties

- Black-seeded Simpson.** 70 days. Light green leaves with frilled edges. Standard home-garden variety.
- Early Curled Simpson.** 50 days. Popular home-garden Lettuce. Leaves broad, frilled, bright green.
- Grand Rapids.** 43 days. An early variety adapted to forcing or open ground. Broad, wavy, light green leaves.

All Endive postpaid				
ENDIVE	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Broad-leaved Batavian.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 75
White Curled.....	10	15	45	1 50
Green Curled.....	10	15	45	1 50
All Kale postpaid				
KALE				
Blue Curled Scotch.....	10	15	50	1 60
Early Curled Siberian.....	10	15	45	1 25
Spring.....	10	10	25	60
KOHLRABI				
Early White Vienna.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
All Lettuce postpaid				
LETTUCE				
Crisp-As-Ice.....	10	25	85	3 25
Great Lakes.....	10	40	1 40	5 00
Iceberg.....	10	20	70	2 50
Imperial 44.....	10	25	85	3 25
New York No. 12.....	10	25	85	3 25
Oakleaf.....	10	25	85	3 25
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	50	1 75
ROMAINE or COS LETTUCE				
Hick's Hardy White Winter....	10	20	60	1 75



MUSKMELON, Rocky Ford

MUSKMELON

Melons grow best in rich, sandy soil. Drop ten to twelve seeds in hills spaced 4 to 6 feet apart. Thin to about three strong plants to a hill. An ounce plants 50 hills; 2 pounds an acre.

Banana. 98 days. A pink-fleshed melon, long, tapered at both ends. Plant vigorous and reasonably hardy.

Cassaba. Hybrid strain. Full size in 120 days. Fruit globular and large 6 to 8 in. Skin yellow and tough. Flesh thick, white, juicy and sweet.

Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford. 95 days. A strain of the Rocky Ford with green flesh and gold lining next to the seed cavity. Sweet and spicy; excellent in all respects.

Emerald Gem. 87 days. Yellow flesh. Fruits slightly flattened, of medium size, and desirable for home use.

Hale's Best. 85 days. Fruit oval, heavily netted. Flesh thick, light salmon in color, very sweet. Small seed cavity.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). 88 days. Thick, sweet, orange flesh. Fruits nearly round, with thin but firm rind.

Honey Dew. 110 days. Green flesh, with a distinctive sweet flavor. Requires a warm location and a long season.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock). 81 days. Flesh light pink, thick; small seed cavity. Slate-gray rind with coarse netting. Very popular.

Improved Perfecto. 88 days. Pink flesh. Fruits 6 inches or more in diameter, with skin netted, cream-color when ripe.

Large Hackensack. 88 days. Thick green flesh. Fruit large, round slightly flattened at the ends.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem). 92 days. Thick, sweet, green flesh; small seed cavity.

Tip-Top. 90 days. Popular market-garden sort. Flesh salmon, sweet and delicious. Fruit large, slightly ribbed.

Muskmelons of choicest quality can be grown with a little extra care by starting the plants in hotbeds, or in pots indoors in the manner described for handling cucumbers. No trouble or effort should be spared in preparing the hills well, and manuring them. Thorough cultivation should be given at all times and abundant water, but the vines should be disturbed as little as possible.

All Muskmelon Seed postpaid				
MUSKMELON	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Honey Dew.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 50
Hearts of Gold.....	10	20	70	2 25
Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford.....	10	20	65	2 00
Rocky Ford (Green Fleshed).....	10	20	70	2 50
Pink Pearl.....	10	25	90	3 00
Cassaba (Hybrid).....	10	25	90	3 00
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	65	2 15
MUSTARD All Mustard Seed postpaid				
Giant Southern Curled.....	10	15	40	1 25
Tendergreen or Mustard-Spinach.....	10	15	40	1 00
ONION SEED All Onion Seed postpaid				
Bermuda (Yellow).....	10	40	1 35	4 00
Bermuda (White).....	10	40	1 35	4 00
Silverskin.....	10	40	1 35	4 00
Sweet Spanish.....	10	40	1 35	4 00
All Other Varieties.....	10	35	1 20	3 50
ONION SETS				
		Lb.	4 lbs.	bus.
Bottle or Jug.....	\$0 17	\$0 65	\$4 10	
Ebenezer.....	17	65	4 10	
Red Wethersfield.....	17	65	4 10	
Silverskin.....	17	65	4 10	
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	17	65	4 10	
Potato or Hill set.....				
Market prices				

Onion Sets Shipped at buyer's risk. Add postage, first pound 20 cts. and 5 cts. for each additional pound

MUSTARD

Seed may be sown in spring or fall, an ounce to 100 feet of row. Thin to 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart.

Giant Southern Curled. 35 days. Popular in the South, especially for late sowing. Yellowish light green leaves with curled edges.

Mustard-Spinach (Tendergreen). 45 days. Leaves narrow, dark green. Since plants are slow to send up seed-stalks, it can be grown in hot as well as cool weather. Desirable for home gardens.

ONIONS

Start seed indoors and set out the young plants in rich, well-drained soil, after frost is past. They should be spaced 4 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Bermuda, Yellow. 93 days. Straw-colored skin and pure white flesh.

Bermuda, White. 95 days. White skin and flesh.

Bottle or Jug. 100 days. Bulb long, narrow, light-colored and mild.

Ebenezer or Japanese. 100 days. Flat bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Keeps well.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 days. Bulbs flattened, thick, with purplish red skin and white flesh. Does well on poor land. Good keeper.

Prizetaker. 105 days. Extra-large bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Can be grown to large size from seed.

Silverskin. 105 days. White skin and flesh; mild flavor. A fine table variety, also used for seed and pickling.

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped, with small neck. Skin golden yellow; flesh of mild flavor.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 110 days. Medium large, round, solid. Coppery yellow skin and white flesh; small neck. A well and favorably known Onion.

OKRA

Plant after the ground is warm and dry, and space the seed 6 inches apart in the row. Thin to 18 inches apart. An ounce sows 50 feet of row.

Dwarf Green Long-pod. 50 days. Compact plant 2 to 3 feet high, producing dark green pods that remain in good condition until fully matured.

PARSLEY

Soak the seed overnight before planting, to hasten germination. Cover it lightly and protect with bags. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Moss Curled. 70 days. Finely cut, dark green leaves, used for garnishing and flavoring. Grows about 8 inches high.

Plain or Single. 70 days. Leaves deeply cut, dark green and flat. Very hardy.



ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers



PEAS

Plant the seed an inch deep and an inch apart in rich, well-drained soil in early spring, and every two weeks after that until June for a succession. Sow it in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Smooth-seeded varieties may be planted as soon as the soil is workable, but wrinkled-seeded kinds should not be planted until the ground is warm. A pound of seed sows 100 feet of drill.

Bush Varieties

AA-15. 56 days. A new early sweet type of Pea, which is replacing Alaska in many sections. Regarded as superior in quality. Vine 28 inches high, slender, slightly yellow-green. Pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, light green, slender and straight. Seed wrinkled.

American Wonder. 60 days. Short pods well filled with tender, wrinkled Peas. Height 1 ft.

Blue Bantam. 60 days. Market-gardener's variety. Well-filled pods holding 8 to 10 Peas. Very productive and strong growing. Height 15 in.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. 62 days. Heavy producer of broad flat pods which are delicious when cooked. Seed brown and wrinkled. Height 2 ft.

Early Alaska. Wilt-resistant. 58 days. Round dark green pods containing 5 to 8 smooth, tender Peas. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.

Early Bird. 60 days. Pods deep green, rather broad, containing 8 or 9 large, semi-wrinkled green Peas. Fine for the home garden. Height 20 in.

Laxton's Progress. 64 days. Vines $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing heavy crops of large pods, holding from 8 to 10 wrinkled Peas.

Little Gem or Marvel. 62 days. Vines 15 inches high, bearing round pods in pairs. Large, deep green, wrinkled Peas. Heavy producer.

Nott's Excelsior. 62 days. A popular medium-early wrinkled Pea of excellent quality. Height 14 in.

Pole Varieties

Champion of England. 82 days. Long pods containing large, green wrinkled Peas. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft.

Improved Gradus (Prosperity). 65 days. Strong plants producing pods of 6 to 8 immense wrinkled Peas. Yields a heavy crop if planted in rich soil. Height 3 ft.

Mammoth White Sugar. 74 days. Grows about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Light green pod, 4 inches long, with large, white, smooth Peas. Wilt-resistant.

Telephone. 70 days. Long pods containing 8 to 10 large, green, wrinkled Peas of fine flavor. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.

Thomas Laxton. 62 days. Rapid-growing vine, reaching 3 feet. Pods long, well filled to the end with cream-colored, wrinkled Peas. Excellent for the home garden.



PEAS, Laxton's Progress

PARSNIP

Sow in rows early in the spring and thin to 6 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. The flavor is improved by leaving the roots in the ground over winter. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Hollow-Crown. 100 days. Well-flavored, smooth white roots growing 8 to 10 inches long. Largely grown all over the country.

Freezing Pea

Freezonian. 63 days. An All-America Winner. Especially recommended for deep freezing at harvest time, for later use, but is also suitable for immediate cooking. Pod about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green and blunt. Seed is large and wrinkled. Vine 30 inches high and heavy. Plant is wilt resistant.

Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10



PARSLEY, Moss Curled

OKRA	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Green Long-pod (Postpaid)	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
PARSLEY				
Both Varieties. (Postpaid)	10	15	40	1 25
PARSNIP				
Hollow-Crown. (Postpaid)	10	30	75	2 00
<i>We do not pay postage on Peas. Add 15 cts. for first pound and 3 cts. for each additional pound</i>				
PEAS, BUSH				
Alaska	Lb. \$0 25	2 lbs. \$0 50	5 lbs. \$1 10	10 lbs. \$2 00
American Wonder	30	55	1 30	2 50
Dwarf Gray Sugar	30	55	1 30	2 50
AA-15	30	55	1 30	2 50
Little Gem	30	55	1 30	2 50
All Other Varieties	35	65	1 55	2 80
PEAS, POLE				
Champion of England	30	55	1 30	2 50
Everbearing	30	55	1 30	2 50
All Other Varieties	35	65	1 55	2 80



RADISHES

PEPPERS

Start seed in a hotbed in early spring and transplant the seedlings to the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Set them 18 inches apart each way in land that is not too rich. An ounce of seed will produce about 1200 plants.

Bull Nose. 57 days. A standard variety for home or market. Early and very hardy. Green fruits turning scarlet, prolifically produced.

California Wonder. 120 days. Very large, heavy, and of excellent quality. The meat is thick, of good flavor and withstands shipping. A good variety for stuffing and serving whole.

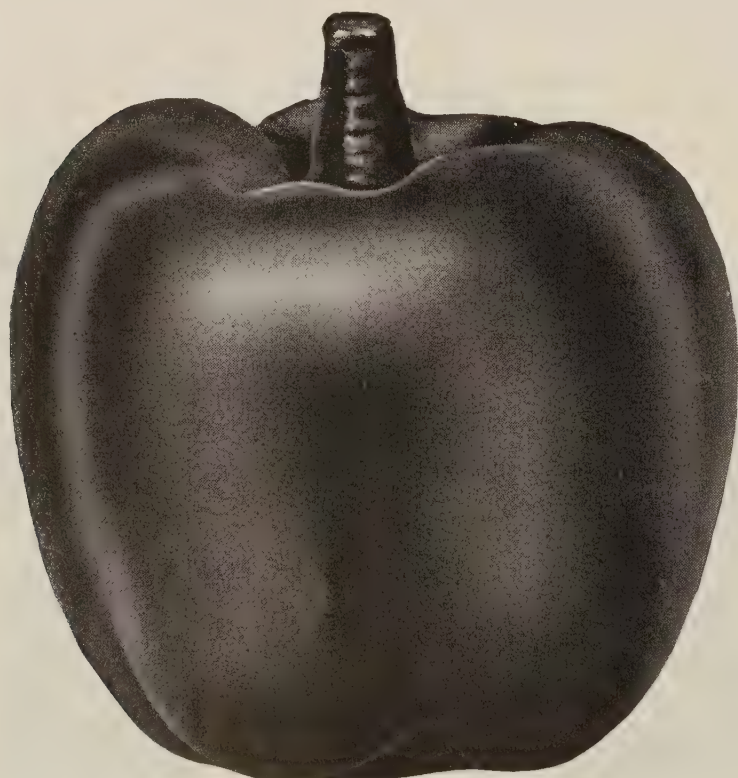
Chinese Giant. 130 days. Small plant, bearing very large fruits, deep green turning scarlet. Popular because of its size and mild flavor.

Long Red Cayenne. 120 days. A hot variety, Long, slender, pointed and twisted fruits, changing in color from deep green to bright red.

Pimiento (Perfection). 130 days. Mild variety with thick flesh, which holds up for a long time. Conical fruits profusely produced.

Ruby King. 110 days. Large fruit with sweet flavor and brilliant color.

Sweet Mountain. 120 days. Plant grows upright. Large fruits, often 6 inches long and 2 inches thick.



PEPPER, California Wonder

PUMPKIN

Plant four to six seeds in hills about 8 feet apart, after all danger of frost is past; or interplant it with corn. Thin to three plants to a hill. An ounce will plant 25 hills.

Cushaw, Green-striped. 115 days. A crookneck variety. Creamy white skin marked with green. Flesh light yellow, coarse but sweet.

Cushaw, White. 112 days. Similar to the preceding but skin pure white. Fruit slightly smaller and with shorter neck.

Kentucky Field (Large Cheese). 108 days. Fruits round, slightly flattened, ribbed. Skin creamy buff; flesh yellow, of fine quality.

King of the Mammoths. 120 days. Often called "Jumbo" because of its size. Specimens may weigh 100 pounds. Excellent both for pies and feeding stock.

Little Sugar (New England Pie). 115 days. Small, round sort with sweet, dry, rich yellow flesh. Ideal for home gardens.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. 110 days. Bell-shaped fruit, with white skin striped green, and creamy white flesh.

Virginia Mammoth. 115 days. Very large, oval fruits that keep well. Thick flesh.

RADISH

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly in rich moist soil. Sow the seed in the open ground, at intervals during the summer, for a continuous crop; or under glass from February to October. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row.

China Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter). 58 days. Half-long stump with deep rose skin and white flesh. A winter variety that should be planted in July or August, to be dug before frost and stored in the cellar.

Crimson Giant. 25 days. Extra-large, globe-shaped Radish 1 to 1½ inches thick, deep crimson outside, with firm white flesh.

French Breakfast. 25 days. Oblong form. Scarlet with white tip, mild and tender.

Long Bright Scarlet. 35 days. Grows 7 to 8 inches long, brilliant scarlet. One of the best.

Long White Icicle. 30 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, pure white and mild flavored.

Round Black Spanish. 60 days. Another winter variety. Roots 2 to 3 inches thick, with black skin and pure white flesh.

Saxa. 22 days. For early forcing. Bright scarlet root with exceptionally small top. Highly recommended.

Sparkler, White Tip. 24 days. Globe-shaped root with upper portion carmine-scarlet and pure white tip. Solid, crisp, and sweet.

White Strasburg. 40 days. Roots about 1½ inches thick, often reaching 6 inches in length. Smooth, pure-white skin. Stays tender a long time.

RHUBARB

Set the roots out in the fall, 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart, in heavily manured ground. Seed should be sown an inch deep in early spring and the seedlings thinned to 6 inches apart, to be moved to their permanent location in the fall. An ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

New Pineapple. Seed, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts., postpaid. Roots, 3 for 60 cts.; \$2.25 per doz., not postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Plant in the open ground in late spring and thin the seedlings to at least 6 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. The roots keep well through the winter. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Improved American Purple-Top. 85 days. Large roots with yellow skin and purple tops; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

All Pepper Seed postpaid					
PEPPERS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.	
California Wonder.....	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 85	\$7 00	
Chinese Giant.....	10	50	1 85	7 00	
Pimento.....	10	50	1 85	7 00	
Bull Nose.....	10	50	1 75	6 50	
All Other Varieties.....	10	45	1 50	5 00	
All Pumpkin Seed postpaid					
PUMPKIN	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.	
King of the Mammoths.....	10	20	50	1 50	
Virginia Mammoth.....	10	20	50	1 50	
Little Sugar (Pie).....	10	15	40	1 25	
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	45	1 50	
All Radish Seed postpaid					
RADISH	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.	
China Rose Winter.....	10	15	35	1 10	
Round Black Spanish.....	10	15	35	1 10	
White Strasburg.....	10	15	35	1 10	
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	30	90	



SALSIFY (Oyster Plant)

Sow outdoors in early spring in light, mellow soil, thinning to 5 inches apart, in rows a foot apart. May be left in the ground all winter, like parsnips. An ounce of seed sows 50 feet of row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 120 days. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, with mild, almost white flesh. Good oyster flavor.

SPINACH

Sow seed outdoors in early spring and at ten-day intervals until late April. For a fall crop, sow in August, and for a winter one, in September or October. Thin the young plants to 4 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Bloomsdale Long-standing. 45 days. More heavily crumpled than other varieties. Excellent for late sowing to carry over winter.

New Zealand (Everbearing). Not a true Spinach. Large, much-branched, spreading plant produces a succession of small, very thick and fleshy, pointed leaves on round, fleshy stems. Vigorous grower, especially heat and drought tolerant.

Old Dominion or Virginia Blight-Resistant. 40 days. Large, dark green, heavily crumpled leaves, crisp and tender. Adapted to fall weather.

SQUASH

Sow seed in early spring, in hills about 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet for the running sorts. Winter varieties should be stored in a warm place. An ounce of seed plants 25 hills of the summer varieties; 20 hills of the winter kinds.

Cocozelle Bush. 60 days. Deep green fruits marked with yellow and green, often 14 inches long, tender and sweet.

Early White Bush (Pattypan). 55 days. Fine dwarf sort producing many small white Squashes with scalloped edges.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (Golden Cluster). 60 days. Fruit flat, scalloped, pale yellow.

Fordhook. Delicious fruit 8 to 10 inches long, with creamy white skin. Excellent when small or when fully grown.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Fruit about 1 foot long, bright yellow, with crooked neck.

Winter Squash

Banana. 110 days. Fruits 2½ feet long and 6 inches across. Shell gray-green; flesh yellow, with small seed-cavity.

Hubbard. 105 days. Most popular Winter Squash. Fruits hard, with warted green skin and yellow flesh of rich quality.

TURNIPS

Sow in early spring, and for winter use make another sowing in mid-summer or early fall. Seedlings should be thinned to stand 4 or 5 inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Golden Globe (Amber Globe). 75 days. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Best for table use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Purple-top Strap-Leaf. 45 days. Top dark reddish purple, lower portion white; flesh tender and sweetly flavored.

Purple-top White Globe. 55 days. Very popular for home and market gardens. Flesh firm, sweet, fine-grained. Globe-shaped solid roots, purple-red above and white below. Keeps well.

Seven-Top. 45 days. The tops are used for greens. Very popular and a most palatable food.

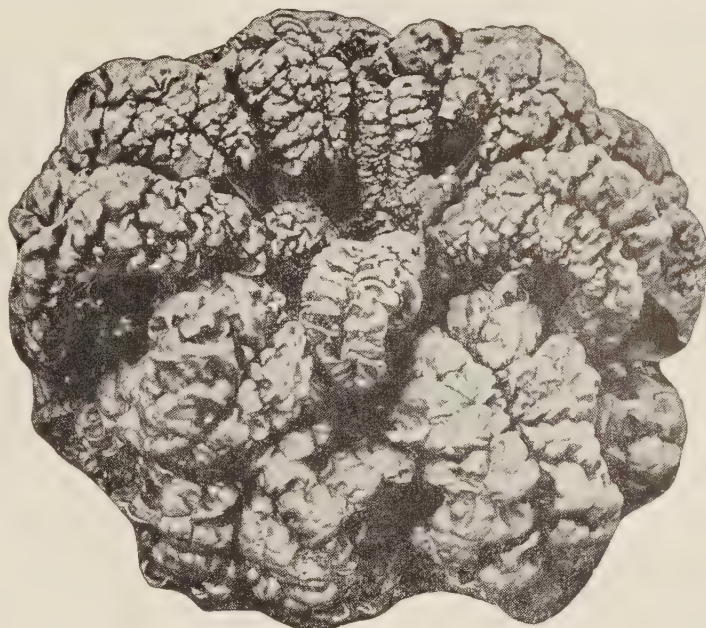
Shogoin. 45 days. Largely grown in the South, where the tops are used for greens. Small white roots are also edible.

White Milan. 40 days. Very early. Medium-sized flat roots with smooth skin and white flesh.

TOBACCO SEED

Big Oronoko. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

SALSIFY	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island.				
(Postpaid).....	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 20	\$4 00
SPINACH				
New Zealand. (Postpaid).....	10	15	40	1 00
All Other Varieties. (Postpaid)..	10	15	35	65
SQUASH				
Hubbard.....	10	20	65	2 00
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	45	1 35
TURNIPS				
All Varieties. (Postpaid).....	10	15	30	80

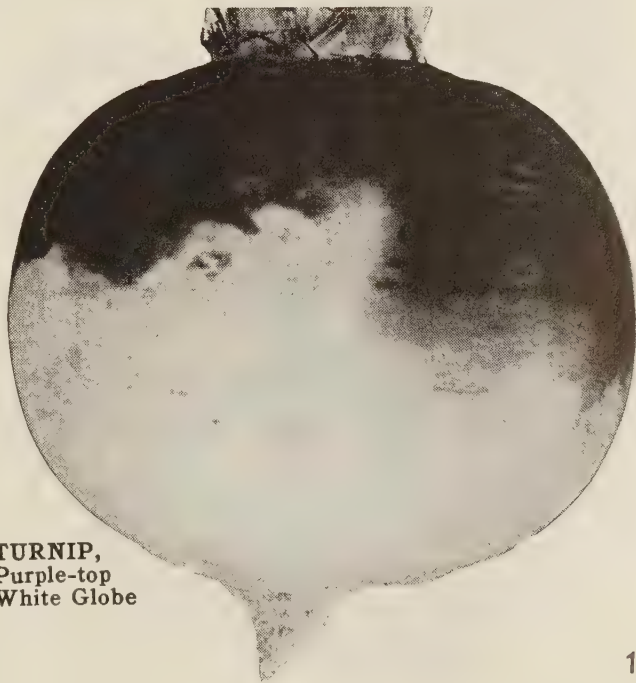


SPINACH, Bloomsdale Long-standing



UCONN SQUASH

A bush Table Queen type with important plant structure characteristics, Uconn was developed by Lawrence C. Curtis. Boasts the unique attainment of having been awarded more points than any vegetable so far tested in the All-America Trials. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.20, postpaid.**



TURNIP,
Purple-top
White Globe



TOMATO

Sow seed in hotbeds or flats in February or March; transplant when the plants have four leaves, and when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Space the plants at least 3 feet apart each way, and support them with stakes or wires. An ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants.

Beefsteak. 90 days. Wilt-resistant. A main-crop variety for home and market gardens. Fruit large, flat, smooth, bright scarlet.

Bonny Best, Certified. 73 days. Standard early, smooth, bright red fruits, ripening to the stem.

Break o'Day, Certified. 70 days. Wilt-resistant. Early and extremely productive. Fruits large, smooth, globe shaped, bright red. Desirable for both home and market use.

Clinton Hybrid. Midseason, very productive. True first generation Hybrid. Plants are large, vigorous, with dense foliage which protects fruits from sun-scaud. Fruit large. Will outyield most open-pollinated. 30 seeds for 35 cts.

Early Detroit. 82 days. Fruit nearly globe-shaped, firm, purplish pink. Vigorous, productive vines.

Golden Jubilee. 72 days. Fruits bright orange-yellow, globular, thick-walled. Shape and quality excellent. Mild flavor; makes delicious juice.

Greater Baltimore. (Cert. Ind. Strain.) 83 days. Wilt-resistant. A superb second-early and main-crop Tomato. Fruit red. Preferred by canners, because of quality.

John Baer. 73 days. Bright red, smooth, even-ripening fruit. Heavy yielder and extra early.

June Pink. 60 days. The earliest pink variety and in demand on many markets.

Marglobe Certified. 77 days. A highly recommended variety that bears for a long time. Strong, healthy plants bear beautiful red fruits, meaty and acid-free.

New Stone. 86 days. Standard main-crop sort. Fruit oval, solid and smooth.

Ponderosa, Improved. 88 days. One of the largest Tomatoes. Fruit solid, smooth, and of good quality. Desirable for home use.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper. 73 days. A recent disease-resistant introduction. Fruit large, smooth, almost round, and carrying the bright scarlet color clear to the stem end. Flesh deep red, with few seeds and no core.

Rutgers Certified. 73 days. Like Marglobe in shape. Ripens from inside out; small seed-cavity, few seeds. Good cropper, excellent for home gardens and for canning.

Southland. About 75 days. A brand-new strain, although similar in appearance and other characteristics to Marglobe and Rutgers. Its chief virtue is that it has proved to be almost entirely immune to blight, after some seven years of breeding and testing.

Sparks' Earliana. 66 days. The original variety, and a great favorite with all growers. Fruit rich scarlet-red, solid, and of good quality.

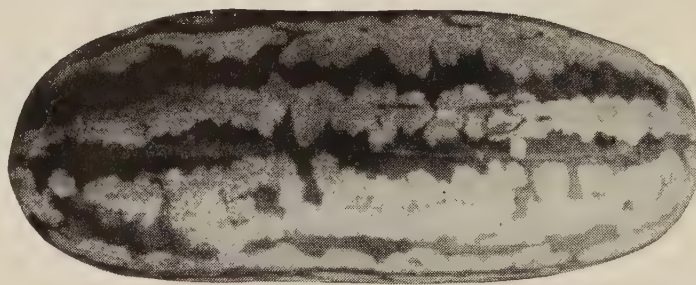
Stokesdale. This heavy-producing Stokesdale has proved to be a valuable second-early Tomato for market or for canning. It will mature one week earlier than Marglobe.

Yellow Pear. Small, yellow, pear-shaped fruits.

Yellow Ponderosa. Fruits in clusters of 3 to 5, large, somewhat flattened; skin and flesh yellow.



TOMATO,
Marglobe Certified



WATERMELON, Congo

WATERMELON

Grown like muskmelons, but the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 30 hills.

Blacklee. 90 days. A new variety bred for wilt-resistance. Long, oval in shape; dark green rind. Crisp, sweet flesh, brilliant red with few black seeds. Average weight is 35 pounds but specimens sometimes weigh 50 to 60 pounds. Fine texture, free from stringiness. Excellent shipper and keeper.

Congo. A new variety developed in 1947 at Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory of U.S.D.A. at Charleston, S. C. Bred mainly for shipping and resistance to anthracnose. The only variety known to fully resist this disease. Resembles Garrison in size and shape, with equal quality and somewhat darker color.

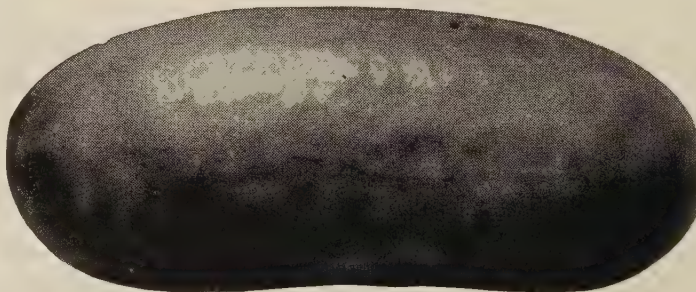
Dixie Queen. 85 days. A new variety. Oval-round melon with light green rind striped dark green, often weighing 30 pounds. Flesh bright red, finely flavored. Uniform in size and quality.

Florida Favorite. 87 days. Fruits long, with dark green mottled skin. Very sweet, bright red flesh, firm and juicy. Excellent for home and market.

Florida Giant (Cannon Ball). 90 days. Vigorous, very productive vines with nearly round, dark green fruits, averaging 40 pounds each. Flesh is red, firm, and of excellent quality. Ships well. Like Blacklee, it is comparatively new and has become very popular in the last couple of years.

Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An improvement on the older variety because of its resistance to fusarium wilt. Rich red flesh and white seeds. Quality and flavor equal to any other melon.

Stone Mountain Improved No. 5. 85 days. Wilt-resistant. Developed from Stone Mountain and has proved to be resistant to fusarium wilt. Resembles its parent in every respect except that it is smaller.



WATERMELON, Blacklee

TOMATO. All Tomato Seed Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Yellow Pear.....	\$0 10			
Golden Jubilee.....	10	\$0 90		
Yellow Ponderosa.....	10	90	\$3 00	
Oxheart.....	10	1 50	5 00	\$15 00
Southland.....	10	1 00	3 50	12 00
Beefsteak.....	10	75	2 75	10 00
Ponderosa.....	10	75	2 75	10 00
June Pink.....	10	60	2 00	7 50
Rutgers Certified.....	10	40	1 25	4 50
John Baer.....	10	60	2 00	7 50
Early Detroit.....	10	45	1 65	5 50
Break o'Day.....	10	45	1 65	5 50
All Other Varieties.....	10	40	1 25	4 00

WATERMELON. All Watermelon Seed Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Congo.....	10	35	1 25	4 50
Tom Watson.....	10	20	60	1 50
Garrison (Darlington).....	10	30	90	3 25
Blacklee.....	10	20	60	2 00
Dixie Queen.....	10	20	60	2 00
All other varieties.....	10	20	60	1 50



SEED POTATOES MAINE-GROWN (CERTIFIED)

Maine-grown seed Potatoes are now almost universally used in this area. Only a very few planters use locally grown Potatoes for seed. Results over many years have demonstrated that it pays to buy either Certified or Select Maine stock each year. The net difference in cost is small when compared with average results. Frequently it means the difference between a good crop and total failure.

Chippewa. An origination of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has consistently yielded higher than Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain in official tests from Maine to Florida. A smooth, light-skinned variety with shallow eyes.

Green Mountain. A heavy producer on almost any soil, but does especially well in the northern sections where there is plentiful rainfall. Smooth, oval, white-skinned tubers, uniformly large in size.

Irish Cobbler. The standard early white Potato on all markets, and continues to lead all others in demand. White-skinned, smooth, round, thick tubers, ready about 10 days earlier than Early Rose. Vigorous vines, not so much affected by blight or drought as most.

Katahdin. This comparatively new variety has gained wide popularity in recent years. A smooth, oval, white variety with shallow eyes, making a fine appearance. A heavy producer doing best on light soil; should not be planted on heavy soil subject to drought. It is without a doubt the best cooking Potato on the market.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph. A heavy yielder of mature Potatoes for table use at the earliest possible date. Sometimes called the "Six-weeks Potato."

Sebago. A new blight-resistant Potato originated by the Maine Experiment Station, from a cross between Chippewa and Katahdin. It is a late-maturing variety comparable to Green Mountain in both quality and yield.

Kennebec. A new variety that is gaining friends. Like Sebago and other new sorts, it was developed to resist blight and other diseases that have retarded growth and yield of Potatoes in recent years.



FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS



BERMUDA ONION PLANTS

Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

Available as Weather Conditions Dictate.

	At Store	Postpaid
50 Plants.....	\$0 25	\$0 40
100 Plants.....	45	65
200 Plants.....	85	1 10
500 Plants.....	2 00	2 30
1000 Plants.....	3 80	4 30

Shipped Only at Buyer's Risk

Southern-grown frost-proof Cabbage plants are far superior to hotbed or coldframe plants for early planting, and cost less than one-half as much. *Home-Grown in Season*

Cabbage and Tomato. Sold only at our store, at market prices.

Bermuda Onion Plants

	At Store	Postpaid
100 Plants.....	\$0 25	\$0 35
200 Plants.....	45	55
500 Plants.....	1 00	1 30
1000 Plants.....	1 90	2 25

These hardy plants will save time for you in the garden. Set them out early in the spring, 4 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. By ordering early you will be sure to have the plants before warm weather.

(Safe delivery of plants by mail not guaranteed.)



Germaco Hotkaps

Help you have SURE CROPS 3 weeks earlier

Mature your crops two to three weeks earlier. Get premium prices and bigger yields by protecting your plants with HOTKAPS, patented wax paper cones—miniature hothouses—that keep out frost, rain, wind, birds and insects. They maintain a perfect mulch around each plant, promoting sturdy growth.

Protect crops. Save work and worry.

Millions of HOTKAPS are used every season. Inexpensive to buy. One man can set out 2000 or more per day.

	At Store	Ppd. 2nd Zone	Ppd. 3rd Zone
Roll of 1000 Kaps.....	\$17 35	\$18 12	\$18 40
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	5 65	5 96	6 05
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	3 00	3 21	3 25
Bundle of 25 Kaps.....	85	1 00	1 04

POTATOES, Certified Stock.

All Potatoes F.O.B. here.

Price subject to market changes.

	Pk.	Bus.	5-Bag 100-lb. Lots per bag
Chippewa.....			
Green Mountain.....			
Irish Cobbler.....			
Katahdin.....			
Red Bliss (Six Weeks).....			
Sebago.....			
Kennebec.....			

ASK FOR PRICES

As we go to press, Seed Potato prices are about as low as they can get. Support prices to farmers, actual freight, bags and handling costs account for the price. This leaves only one way for the market to move. Maybe you should order now.

POTATOES, Select Stock

Maggie Murphy (If available)...

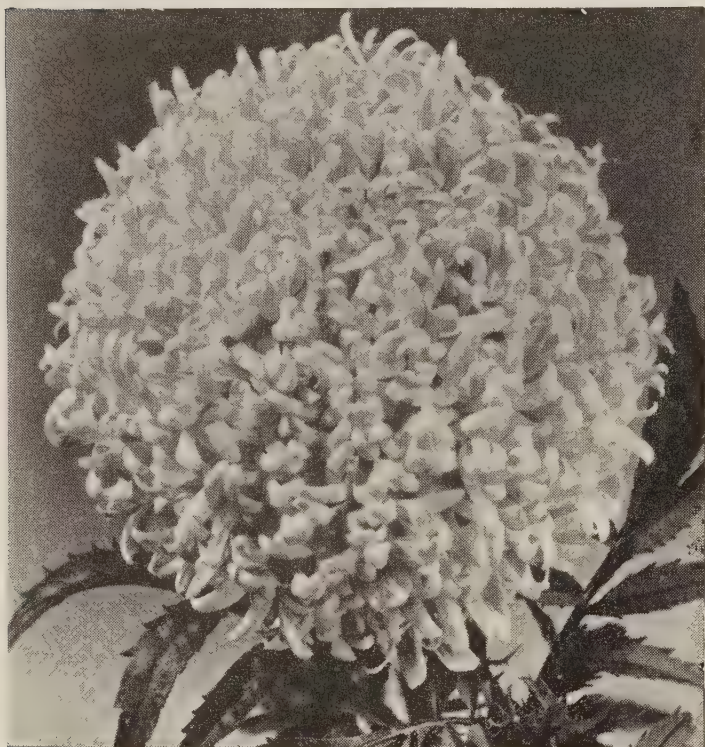
POTATOES, No. 2 Certified.

Irish Cobbler
Green Mountain
Katahdin

At market price, if available



Outstanding Annual Flowers



MARIGOLD, Glitters

NASTURTIUMS

A popular annual for bedding, producing bright-colored blooms over a long period. Colorful and dependable, it will thrive and bloom freely even in poor, sandy soil if given a sunny location. Sow outdoors in April or May.

Golden Gleam. Very similar to Scarlet Gleam, except that it is yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Scarlet Gleam. Dazzling, fiery scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Dwarf, Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall, Single Varieties, Mixed. Trailing plants reaching a height of 5 feet. Good for fences, stumps and stone-piles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Dainty flowers of surpassing fragrance. Plant early in spring in rich soil, and give the plants support when they reach a height of 8 inches. Provide plenty of moisture in the growing and blooming season.

Spencer's Early Hybrid Mixture. A mixture of the newest and brightest colors. Fine for planting under glass, but also for the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.

Special Mix. A good mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

ASTERS

For massing in the garden and for cutting, Asters furnish most attractive flowers in late summer and fall. Bonemeal rather than barnyard manure is recommended as a fertilizer. Be particular not to plant Asters two successive years in the same location.

Giants of California, Improved. Huge flowers like Chrysanthemums, borne on long stems from late summer to frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Los Angeles. Large, double, shell-pink flowers on plants 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Super-Giant El Monte. Fluffy flowers 6 inches across, of deep glowing crimson. Blooms early; plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wilt-Resistant Strains

Ballet. Very double, with full crested center. A wide mixture of colors. Very early; fine for cutting. See back cover. Pkt. 35 cts.

Giant Branching Comet. Large blooms; mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Wilt-Resistant Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Marigold, Glitters



A chrysanthemum-flowered beauty with large, double, clear yellow flowers. The outer petals are fringed. A tall, bushy plant 2½ to 4 feet high, with long cutting stems. The dark green foliage makes a rich background for the 3 to 4-inch flowers. Winner of a Bronze Medal from All-America Seed Selections for 1951. Pkt. 20 cts.

MARIGOLDS

One of the most dependable plants for the summer garden. Easy to grow, they furnish plenty of color in brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and maroon. Many varieties make excellent cut-flowers.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large chrysanthemum-like blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double African. Large, globular flowers in mixed colors. Tall plants, reaching 2½ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf French, Monarch Strain. A highly selected strain of double flowers in shades of mahogany, striped or edged golden yellow. Very floriferous. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dixie Sunshine, Double. Fully double, rich golden yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Plant 4 to 6 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Guinea Gold. Brilliant golden orange, semi-double and double blooms with ruffled petals. 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Glow. Dwarf double French variety of deep scarlet. Plant grows about 10 inches high, with a spread of 18 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunset Giant. Sweet-scented, huge yellow blooms of loose form with a full center. Plant 3½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Supreme. Fragrant, rich yellow flowers 3 inches across. Fluffy and carnation-like in form, with broad, loose, frilled petals. Vigorous and free branching. Pkt. 10 cts.

SNAPDRAGON

Tetra. The largest-flowered type, often ruffled. Combines many beautiful colors. Long spikes for cutting. See back cover. Pkt. 35 cts.

LARKSPUR

Regal. Huge double florets in long, full spikes. Very vigorous and early. See back cover. Pkt. 35 cts.

Giant Imperial. Base-branching type; long bloom spikes. Mixed colors—light and dark blue, carmine, pink and white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Imperial, Lilac King. Fully double flowers of clear lilac on spikes ideal for cutting. Very upright plants. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pink King. Soft salmon-rose, fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.



ASTER, Giants of California, Improved



Outstanding Annual Flowers



CHRYSANTHEMUM GARDEN

PETUNIAS

A favorite for bedding and for use in window-boxes. Blooms from early summer to late fall.

Balcony. Long, sprawling plants 18 inches high. Single flowers 3 inches across, especially good for window-boxes. Mixed colors—white, rose, and blue. Pkt 10 cts.

Fire Chief. The All-America winner for last year. Although it did not fully live up to advance claims, it is a very beautiful shade of red. We are confident it will be popular again in 1951. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giants of California. Mixed colors in a variety of lovely shades, with pronounced yellow throats. Pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Silvery blue flowers on a compact plant. Free bloomers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Martha Washington. Ruffled blush-pink flowers with red veinings; open center, with a violet throat. Only 9 inches high. Pkt. 20 cts.

Rose Gem. Miniature flower only 2 inches in diameter, of deep rich rose color. Compact, 6-inch plants, blooming freely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Rose with a white throat. Plant a foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hybrid Varieties in Wide Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.

TITHONIA

Torch. Single, 4-inch flowers of fiery scarlet. Stands summer heat well. Long blooming season. Compact plants to 4 feet tall. See back cover. Pkt. 35 cts.

Du Pont Fermate

A safe, non-caustic fungicide. Effective on a wide range of plants and compatible with most insecticides. 8-oz. can 75 cts.; 3-lb. bag \$2.40; case (12 3-lb. bags) \$27.00.



Du Pont Floral Dust

For the control of many insects and diseases of flowers. Contains rotenone and methoxychlor for the control of insects, and sulphur and Fermate for control of diseases. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.



Du Pont Vegetable Garden Dust

A combination product which controls most common garden insects and diseases at the same time. Contains methoxychlor, deadly to most sucking and chewing insects; rotenone, another basic insecticide which controls many insects; Parzate, a fungicide for controlling many fungous diseases on vegetables. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.



HUMAGRO

(Formerly Humex)

Just what the name implies—a humus substance made from organic matter. No filler has been added. Contains nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, with trace elements of 20 minerals that promote luxuriant plant growth. Since no chemicals have been added, no claim is made about their respective percentages.

As is the case with all humus substances Humagro retains moisture and mellow or loosens the soil, preventing it from hardening. Makes an excellent mulch for roses, African violets, in fact, for any plant—flower, vegetable, shrub or lawn. Especially good for potting or re-potting house or outdoor plants. In fact, this is just what flower fanciers have long desired. 2½ lbs. 41 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.08, plus postage, if mailed.

PANSIES

An old-time flower that will never lose its charm. Seed may be sown in August or September to produce flowers the next year, or it may be started indoors in February and transplanted outdoors later the same season. Choose a sunny, well-fertilized place.

Engelmann's Giants. Vigorous, compact plants, blooming early. Huge flowers in both light and dark shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

ZINNIAS

Indispensable where showy, continuous color is wanted in the summer garden. The many types and colors provide an almost unlimited range, some of them very desirable for cut-flowers.

California Giants, Mixed. Large flower of compact form, with the petals lying flat. Wide color-range. Plant 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dahlia-flowered, Mixed. Flowers resemble the Show Dahlia in form; wide color-range. Plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fantasy. Blooms 3 inches across, of golden yellow, with very shaggy petals. Blooms in six to seven weeks from seed. 2½-foot plant. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fantasy, Stardust. All-America Selection, 1937. Informal type with shaggy, deep yellow petals. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scabiosa-flowered, Mixed. Tufted center with a collar of wide petals. Mixed colors—orange, yellow, dull red, carmine and other shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tom Thumb, Mixed. Showy little flowers of red, orange, yellow, pink, and rose, on 4 to 6-inch plants. Excellent for pots, borders, and the rock-garden. Pkt. 10 cts.

ZINNIA,
Dahlia-flowered



General List of Annuals

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

African Daisy (Arctotis). Daisy-like flowers from July to frost. Fine for cutting. 2 ft. Special mixture.

Ageratum, Dwarf Compact, Blue Cap. A fine dwarf bedding plant 4 inches high, with heads of lavender-blue flowers. Plant in full sun or half-shade.

A., Blue Perfection. Large heads of deep blue flowers. 9 in.

Alyssum, Sweet. Fragrant masses of pure white bloom. An excellent dwarf plant for borders and window-boxes.

A., Violet Queen. Flowers bright violet, on a 4-inch plant.

Bachelor's Button (Centaurea). Long-stemmed flowers fine for cutting, doing well in any soil. Double varieties, mixed.

Balsam, Rose-flowered. Bushy plant 2 to 3 feet tall, that is easily transplanted. Showy flowers produced in clusters. Plant in rich soil, in a sunny location, and give plenty of water.

Calendula, Orange Shaggy. Brilliant orange blooms with deeply fringed petals. 1½ ft.

C., Double Varieties, Mixed. Shades of yellow and orange.

Calliopsis bicolor. A daisy-shaped flower that is good for cutting. Yellow, with a garnet eye. 10 in.

Candytuft (Iberis). Fragrant trusses of white bloom. Needs plenty of water.

C., Mixed Varieties. Rose, pink, lilac shades.

Canterbury Bells, Annual. Bell-shaped flowers on long spikes. Mixed colors—pink, blue and white.

Carnation, Chabaud's Giant Double Improved. A fine strain, spicily fragrant. Mixed colors.

Castor Bean (Ricinus). Tropical-looking plants with ornamental foliage. Reaches 6 to 10 feet in height. Mixed varieties.

Centaurea, Jubilee Gem. Cornflower. Double, vivid dark blue blooms on a 12-inch plant fine for edging. Foliage bright green.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia childsi). Glove-shaped heads of flowers on a 2 to 3-foot plant. Mixed colors.

Chrysanthemum, Annual. Double varieties, mixed.

Clarkia elegans. Choice double varieties in a wide range of color. Likes some shade.

Cleome (Spider Plant), Pink Queen. Large flower head of clear pink. 4 ft.

Cockscomb (Celosia cristata). Flat velvety heads of bloom, often cut and dried for winter decoration. Mixed shades.

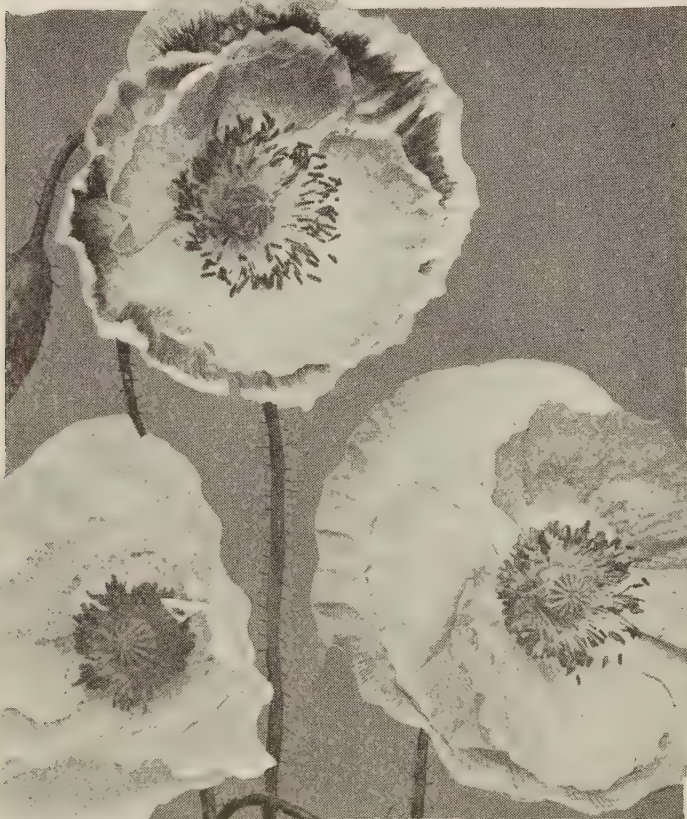
Coleus, Choice Mixed. Showy foliage plant.

Cosmos, Crested. Extra early, beginning to bloom in July. Double; mixed colors. 2½ ft.

C., Mammoth-flowering. Extra early, blooming before frost. Choice mixture. 4 ft.

C., Orange Flare. Single flowers, bright orange in color, produced in July on long stems. 4 ft.

Let the flowers in your garden symbolize our way of life. Keep 'em blooming!



POPPY, Single Shirley



CENTAUREA, Jubilee Gem

Dianthus, Double, Mixed. Chinese Pink. Large loose flower clusters. Long blooming season.

Dusty Miller (Centaurea). White-foliaged plant for edging.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis). Favorite blue-flowered plant fine for use as a ground-cover.

Four o'clock (Marvel of Peru). Red, yellow, and white, mixed. Erect, bushy plants 2 feet high.

Gaillardia picta. Daisy-like flowers in mixed colors. Grows in any soil. 1½ to 3 ft.

Godetia, Double Azalea-flowered. Showy flowers in long spikes, in shades of pink, mauve, rose, etc. Dwarf.

Gypsophila, (Baby's-Breath), London Market Improved. Large pure white flowers.

Heliotrope (Cherry Pie). Fragrant clusters of bloom in mixed colors—violet, purple and white. Very free flowering.

Lobelia gracilis. Trailing plant with light blue flowers.

Phlox, Large-flowering Annual Varieties, Mixed. Large heads of bloom in choice colors. Branching plants 1 to 1½ feet tall.

Poppy, Single American Legion. Orange-scarlet, on long stems.

P., Double Shirley. Mixed colors. 2½ ft.

P., Single Shirley. Mixed colors; large, silky petals.

Portulaca, Mixed (Sun-Plant). Single blooms in bright, cheerful colors. A fine ground-cover for dry sunny places.

Salpiglossis, Mixed (Painted-tongue). Gay funnel-shaped flowers striped with gold, rose, scarlet and white. Plant in full sun. 2 ft.

Salvia, Scarlet. Looks well when planted in front of masses of dark foliage.

Snow-on-the-Mountain (Euphorbia). Showy foliage plant with masses of green leaves striped with white.

Stock, Large-flowering Ten-Weeks. Dwarf. Spikes of fragrant bloom in mixed colors.

Strawflower. Heads of little flowers often dried for winter decoration.

Verbena, Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed. Good bedding plant. 1½ ft.



Fulton's PlanTabbs provide rich, balanced, complete food stimulating Vitamin B in odorless, convenient tablets. Use them for beautiful gardens and lovely house plants. Will largely increase the yield from vegetable gardens. Box of 10 tablets 10 cts.; 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50, post-paid.



Select Perennial Flower Seed

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Most hardy perennials grow readily from seed sown in the open ground from May to September. Seedlings should be transplanted after forming three or four leaves. They may be set in their permanent place and protected lightly the first winter, or they may be wintered over in a coldframe. Many of them will start to bloom before the annuals in the spring. Keep the dead flowers cut off to encourage more bloom.



FOXGLOVE (*Digitalis*)

By raising your own plants from seed, you can have a hardy perennial border at little cost. Perennials are the mainstay of the garden, and their ease of maintenance is especially appreciated.

Alyssum, Gold Dust. Yellow flowers in May on a 9 to 12-inch plant. For edging and the rock-garden.

Anemone, St. Brigid (Windflower). Double; mixed colors.

Arabis alpina (Rock-Cress). White flowers in April and May. Plant a foot high, for edging and the rock-garden.

Armeria formosa. Dense heads of pink bloom. A rock-garden plant a foot tall.

Candytuft, Queen of Italy. Masses of rosy lilac flowers. Shrubby plant with glossy green foliage.

Canterbury Bells (Cup-and-Saucer). Good border plant. Finest mixed colors.

Chrysanthemum mawi. Pink flowers and silvery foliage. Border and rock-garden plant a foot tall.

Columbine, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Mixture. A well-known strain.

C., Rocky Mountain. Long-spurred flowers of violet-blue and white. 2 ft.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Single yellow flowers on long stems for cutting.

Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain. Magnificent spikes of bloom in mixed shades.

D., Mixed Hybrids. Fine for the back of the border.

Foxglove (Digitalis). Thimble-shaped flowers, spotted inside, hanging on 3 to 4-foot spikes. For the border. Mixed colors.

Gaillardia grandiflora. Large, single, daisy-like flowers in shades of red and bronze. Fine cut-flower from July to frost.

Geum, Lady Stratheden. Large, double golden yellow flowers. 1½ ft.

G., Mrs. Bradshaw. Scarlet. 1½ ft.

Gypsophila paniculata. Double white flowers. 3½ ft.

Hollyhock, Double Varieties, Mixed. A stately old-fashioned favorite for the back of the border. 6 to 9 ft.

H., Single Mixed. A good mixture of colors.

Lupines, Mixed. Graceful spikes of blue and pink flowers. They grow best in rich soil without any lime.

Mexican Firebush (Kochia) or Summer Cypress. Feathery little bushes of green, turning crimson. 2½ ft.

Mignonette (Reseda). Very fragrant; special mixture.

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa). Large flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting from June to September.

Nierembergia, Purple Robe. Very fine for edging and rock-gardens.

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist). Double, blue and white blooms; feathery foliage.

Painted Daisy (Chrysanthemum carinatum). Mixed colors; flowers 3½ inches across.

Phlox decussata. Brilliant heads of flowers make a colorful display in the hardy border in late summer. 3 ft.

Poppy, Oriental (Papaver orientale). Large, bright blooms in mixed shades.

Pyrethrum (Feverfew). Single and double varieties in mixed colors, in May and June. Plant in rich soil in a sunny location.

Scabiosa, Imperial Giant, Blue Moon. All-America Selection. Double; deep lavender-blue. 3 ft.

S., Peace. All-America Selection, 1941. Beautiful pure white.

Shasta Daisy, Conqueror. Pure white blooms freely produced in July. Plant in the sun in rich soil. 3½ ft.

Snapdragon, Rustproof, Mixed. Many colors.

SEEDS OF ANNUAL CLIMBERS

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Balloon Vine. A rapidly growing annual climber producing white flowers, followed by inflated seed-pods.

Canary-bird Vine. Small, fringed bright yellow blooms.

Cathedral Bells (Cobaea; Cup-and-Saucer Vine). Purple and white bell-shaped flowers. Grows as much as 30 to 50 feet in a season.

Cypress Vine. Brilliant scarlet, star-shaped flowers 1½ inches long. Delicate, fern-like foliage.

Kudzu Vine. Rosy purple flowers in August. Large foliage.

Morning-glory, Heavenly Blue. Shining sky-blue flowers.

M., Scarlett O'Hara. Carmine.

M., Imperial. Very large blooms in mixed colors. Sow in the open ground when the weather has become warm.

Scarlet Runner Bean. Bright red, pea-like flowers followed by pods of beans that are red when dry. Rapid grower.



MORNING-GLORY, Heavenly Blue



Wetsel's Roses and Shrubs

Ready About April 1

If Ordered By Mail, Add for Postage and Packing: 25 cts. each; 2 plants 35 cts.; 3 plants 40 cts.; 5 plants 50 cts.



ROSE, Fashion

Best Roses of Last 10 Years

We are featuring in color on the inside back cover a group of Roses selected by All-America judges as the "best 10" winners of the last ten years. They are individually illustrated, described and priced and include Rubaiyat, Nocturne, Forty-niner, Tallyho, Peace, K. T. Marshall, Charlotte Armstrong, San Fernando, Lowell Thomas and Mirandy.

Patented Roses (Gold Wrapped)

Mission Bells. A constantly blooming Rose. Medium-sized, pointed buds of salmon-pink; well-formed flowers. Good bushy plants. \$2.25 each.

Following Varieties: \$2.00 each;
3 for \$5.50; 5 for \$8.75

MONTHLY BLOOMING

Capistrano. Cherry-red to pink.
Diamond Jubilee. Buff-orange.
New Yorker. Velvety scarlet.
Sutter's Gold. Yellow marked gold.

CLIMBING

Cl. Peace. Climbing form of Peace with same excellent flowers of soft yellow, tinted pink.

Following Varieties: \$1.80 each; 5 for \$8.50

MONTHLY BLOOMING

American Flagship. Crimson-red, shaded oxblood.
Countess Vandal. Two-tone, pink to yellow.
Crimson Glory. Deep, vivid crimson.
Heart's Desire. Red.
Rex Anderson. Soft ivory-white.

CLIMBING

Golden Climber. Vigorous; lovely yellow.



FASHION (Pat. 789)



Triple Gold Medal Winner

Since no Rose was introduced last year that measured up to the outstanding requirements of All-America Selections, Fashion is still the most recent winner—and if you recall, it was a triple winner. It lived up to all claims and expectations, at least for those who admire a pink Rose. It, therefore, continues to merit special mention in any list. In other words, it rates as "champion" until a new winner is selected. \$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.50; 5 for \$8.75

Duoseal No. 1 Select Roses

Following Varieties: \$1.10 each; 5 for \$4.95

MONTHLY BLOOMING

Ami Quinard. Dark red, bordering on black.
Betty Uprichard. Variegated pink.
Condesa de Sastago. Two-toned red-yellow.
Edith Nellie Perkins. Pink.
Editor McFarland. Rich pink.
E. G. Hill. Dazzling scarlet.
Etoile de Hollande. Red.
Frau Karl Druschki. White.
Golden Charm. Golden yellow.
Joanna Hill. Yellow.
K. A. Viktoria. White tinged with cream.
Margaret McGredy. Red.
McGredy's Scarlet. Rich, deep red.
Pink Radiance. Standard pink.
Poinsettia. Bright, unfading scarlet.
President Herbert Hoover. Two-toned.
Red Radiance. Fascinating red.
Soeur Therese. Top-ranking yellow; semi-hardy.
Talisman. Two-toned flame-yellow.

CLIMBING

Blaze. Scarlet.
Cl. Golden Charm. Yellow.
Cl. President Hoover. Two-toned pink and pale yellow.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Intense scarlet Blooms for weeks.
Pink Radiance. Pink.

WETSEL'S HARDY SHRUBS

Duoseal—Individually Wrapped

\$1.15 each; 5 for \$4.95

Buddleia, Ile de France (Butterfly-bush). Showy flower trusses set with fragrant, rosy violet-purple bloom in midsummer. 1½ to 2 ft.
Cydonia japonica (Flowering Quince). White to scarlet flowers in very early spring. Golden fruit. 2 to 3 ft.
Kerria japonica. Deep golden yellow flowers all summer. Erect shrub; foliage yellow in autumn. 1½ to 2 ft.
Prunus glandulosa (Flowering Almond). Very double, white to pink flowers in profusion in spring. 2 to 3 ft.
Spiraea Vanhouttei (Bridal Wreath). Dainty white flowers in May.



ROSE GARDEN



Wetsel's Choice Bulbs and Plants

We Do Not Prepay Postage or Express Charges



DAHLIA, Jersey's Beauty

DAHLIAS

Special Dahlia Mixture

Six outstanding varieties, wrapped to preserve bulb, in lithographed carton. Sold like "hot cakes" last year. **At store \$1.20; postpaid \$1.35.**

Avalon. One of the finest of all clear yellow Dahlias. Blossoms 7 to 9 in. across, 4 to 5 in. deep. Strong and vigorous plants 3 to 4 ft. tall. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.

Fire Bug. Variegated maroon and white. 35c each; 3 for 90 cts.

Jersey's Beauty. Clear pink; long, stiff stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

Kentucky. Nice pink blended with yellow and gold. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

La Cross Betty. Deep purple. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Marshall's Pink. Perfectly formed bright pink blooms without shading. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

Mrs. Warner. One of the most vigorous and profuse bright lilac-rose blossoms. Extra large size and perfect form. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Red Jersey. Has same habit as Jersey's Beauty. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Sir Lancelot. Garnet-rose shaded with purple making it one of the unusual colors, often compared with those found in Persian rugs. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Thomas A. Edison. Deep royal purple; grand and striking. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

Watchung Giant. Easy to grow and always admired. Deep amber-yellow flowers attractively suffused with bright cadmium. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

White King. A good white decorative Dahlia of large size on strong stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

CACTUS TYPE, Black and Maroon.

SEMI-CACTUS, White.

POMPON VARIETIES. The more sought after types in recent years. We have yellow, lavender and white.

Du Pont Floral Dust

As you may expect from a Du Pont product, Floral Dust is a genuinely effective preparation for control of both insects and diseases. Contains rotenone and methoxychlor for the control of insects and sulfa and Fermate for the control of diseases. Simple to apply by either dusting or spraying. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.

SELECTED GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus Collection—Boxed

Our boxed or packaged bulb collections are becoming very popular. Like dahlias, these boxed Gladiolus collections sold in large quantities last year. Our 1950 supply will be even larger. **Box of 25 bulbs, \$1.10 at store; postpaid \$1.25.**

Loose First-Size Bulbs. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz., except where noted

Beacon. An outstanding new variety that is widely acclaimed as a genuine beauty. Very tall, handsome spike of light red with creamy blotch, slightly ruffled.

Flaming Sword. Large flame-red, with long stem.

Golden Dream. Large golden yellow.

Golden Eagle. Very early, deep yellow.

Maid of Orleans. Regarded as the leading commercial white. Large flower, perfect placement and good stem. Very early.

Margaret Fulton. Beautiful deep pink. Medium-sized flower with good placement. This is a very sturdy variety. Quality makes it very desirable.

Minuet. Beautiful clear light lavender. Considered the best lavender.

Moravian. Smaller type lavender, with reddish purple feather.

Pelegrina. A most appealing color—deep blue-violet. Large individual florets, produced early. Very attractive.

Picardy. Soft pink, shading to deeper pink on the lower petals. Very long stems. A popular newer sort.

Shirley Temple. Large, flat, ruffled flower on very tall, heavy spike. Color is light cream with darker throat.

Gladiolus, Wetsel's Dependable Mixture. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

CANNAS

Hungaria. Rich peach-blossom in color. Plants dwarf; green foliage.

King Humbert, Red. Flowers coppery scarlet. Foliage deep bronze.

King Humbert, Yellow. Flowers golden yellow, dotted red. Foliage green.

Richard Wallace. Pure canary-yellow.

The President. Immense glowing scarlet blooms. Rich green foliage.

Your choice of these 5 varieties, 18 cts. each; \$1.75 per doz.

TUBEROSE

Double Pearl. Fragrant, pure white flowers. Tubers are extra large and the finest stock obtainable. 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.

BEGONIAS, Tuberous-Rooted

No other bulbous subject has increased in popularity over the past few years so much as these Begonias. Suitable for either indoor pots or outdoors, providing a continuous feast of beauty until cut down by frost. Our own crop created much favorable comment last year.

Double Camellia Type. Orange, Pink, Red, Salmon, White and Yellow. **23 cts. each; 6 for \$1.20; \$2.25 per doz.**

Bulb Specialties

We are gradually but continuously expanding our assortment of both fall and spring bulbs. At present we do not have space to list all of the specialties that we have in stock. We invite you to inspect our assortment and make your wants known.



Tri-Ogen Rose Food

A Rose Food made from organic (long-lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains 5 units of nitrogen to give healthy green foliage; 10 units of phosphorus for sturdy plants and roots; and 5 units of potash for bigger and better flowers. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00.



Wetsel's Dependable Farm Seeds

How to Plant



Wetsel's Alfalfas, in nearly all strains and origins, are supplied in this attractive one-bushel bag, at no extra cost.

Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre in March or April

Well-drained loam or clay soil, with no hardpan underneath, will grow Alfalfa when properly prepared. Lime should be applied to soil that is too acid. Two to five tons of ground limestone per acre is recommended; half of this quantity of burnt lime after plowing. A firm seedbed is essential for a good stand of Alfalfa, and the soil should, therefore, be prepared well ahead of planting time. Harrow the land frequently to destroy all weeds.

Alfalfa needs fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash. When seeding, apply 600 to 800 lbs. or more of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre, increasing the amount of potash on sandy soil. Top-dress established plantings each spring with 300 to 400 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. Best results come from having the soil tested and adding the elements needed.

KANSAS ALFALFA

U. S. VERIFIED

Alfalfa seed grown in the state of Kansas—commonly referred to as Kansas Alfalfa, as though it were a specific strain or variety—has for many years been the most popular in this and many other states.

Indications at time of going to press are that there will be very little Kansas-grown seed available until sometime in the fall—possibly late September—when the 1951 crop matures.

The 1950 crop appears to have been almost a complete failure because of excessive rains during maturity stage.

Right now we have a large supply of Oklahoma seed, which is recognized as being equal to Kansas for this area. However, on a national scale, even the Oklahoma supply is limited. Better not wait too long to get your requirements!



ALFALFA



ALFALFA

WETSEL'S SUPER ALFALFA

This brand was established in 1946 to meet a long-standing and persistent demand for extra-hardy Alfalfa seed—that is, seed that was produced either at a high altitude or in a northwestern area, where the average winter weather is colder than in either Kansas or Oklahoma. Each year more farmers are content to pay the higher price, which amounts to a dollar or so per acre.

Wetsel's Super Alfalfa must meet certain rigid specifications. It must be of high quality in every respect—high in purity and germination and low in weed content. Then, it must have been produced in high altitude or a northwestern state.

OKLAHOMA ALFALFA

APPROVED

Oklahoma-grown Alfalfa seed—that is, the approved strain—gained much in popularity in the last couple of years, especially this past year.

We have sold and recommended it for more than thirty years and it has always given good results. Recently it has been recommended by the authorities at Blacksburg. Farmers themselves have become convinced that it is entirely satisfactory, and many have seen the folly of paying a higher price for Kansas seed. No one need be reluctant to use it—even those who still prefer Kansas.

GRIMM ALFALFA

The chief difference between Grimm Alfalfa and the so-called Common strain is reflected in the root system and habit of growth.

The Common variety is characterized by a long, straight (and sometimes very large) root—often called a "tap" root. It has very few small, or feeder roots. In sharp contrast, Grimm roots are far more numerous, spread over a wider area, and are shorter.

Grimm has its good points. It is not, however, regarded as superior to the Common strain on all soils or under all conditions. It is believed that the young plants of Grimm hold to the ground better on soils that have a tendency to erupt during freezing and thawing winter months. Also, Grimm will often respond more quickly to rains (especially light showers) after a dry spell. On the other hand, due to a shallow root system, it will suffer more and sooner from lack of rain.

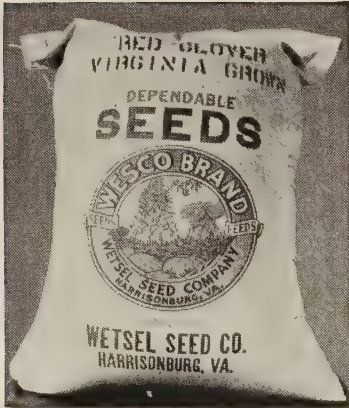
INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN. Alfalfa seed treated with Nitragin grows more rapidly, matures in a shorter time, produces bigger crops, and enriches the soil for the benefit of the next crop. It costs only 15 to 20 cents to inoculate enough seed for a whole acre, and the results obtained are well worth while. See page 28 for complete information concerning Nitragin, including prices.

ALFALFA—All F.O.B. Harrisonburg			
	Lb.	Bus.	
Oklahoma, Approved, Common	\$0 64	\$37 50	
Utah, Common	65	38 00	
Utah Grimm	66	38 50	
Wetsel's Super Grimm	67	39 00	
Argentine	41	23 50	
California	38	22 00	



CLOVERS

RED CLOVER



Has long been the leading Clover, especially where crops are rotated. It matures so early that it may be followed by a second crop such as additional hay, late pasture, or a cash crop from seed for which there is usually a ready demand.

Looks as if a big supply of Clover was produced in 1950. Result: much lower prices, although market could rise.

Virginia Grown. 99.25% pure.
Lb. 48 cts.; bus. \$27.50.

Central States. 99.25% pure.
Lb. 46 cts.; bus. \$26.25.

← Wetzel's Clovers available in 1-bushel bags at no extra cost.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

Widely used for seeding with timothy and then cut as hay. Maturing later than Red Clover, it ripens more uniformly with timothy. Produces a larger growth, resulting in greater tonnage on a given area. Current supply much larger than in recent years—and price lower. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

Central States. 99.25% pure. Lb. 44 cts.; bus. \$25.00.

Broadleaf Birdsfoot Trefoil

This is a new legume in this area but has been planted at scattered points for two years now. Almost everybody who has tested it is loud with praise. Some think that it is the coming pasture legume that may possibly be even better than Ladino. We do not at the moment possess a technical description of it. We just wanted you to know that we have the seed on hand. Due to increased production, price is much lower than last year. Lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50. Ask for price on larger lots.



LADINO CLOVER

LADINO CLOVER

Last year we presented Ladino as the "Miracle Clover." That was no exaggeration. In the meantime we have received reports of results and personally observed numerous crops and general performance that are truly astounding.

Much space would be required to fully narrate its numerous virtues. It never becomes very tall, but its one outstanding quality is its quick comeback after being pastured or mowed. It has won a permanent place in every pasture mixture. Regardless of what other grasses you think should be in a pasture mixture, always include some Ladino. Sow 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.

A big crop of seed was produced in 1950, both here and in Italy, and price is much lower—lowest ever.

Certified. 99.60% pure. Lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.60.

Field inspected. 99.50% pure. Lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. \$7.85.

Certified Imported. Lb. \$1.55; 5 lbs. \$7.60

CRIMSON or SCARLET CLOVER

One of the best crops for green manuring, and furnishes fine pasture in fall, winter, and spring. It improves poor land and through its nitrogen-gathering properties restores the fertility of those that have been worn down by excessive cropping. May be planted in fall, spring, or summer. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. **99.00% pure.** Lb. 26 cts.; bus. \$15.00.

SWEET CLOVER

A very good crop to improve the soil, when it reaches a reasonable stand. It will grow in almost any kind of ground, but best results come when the land is amply limed and the seed inoculated. When sown in the spring, a nurse crop should be used, to help keep down weeds. Small grains such as oats or fall-sown grains are good for this purpose. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. of scarified or hulled seed per acre in late February, March and April. Usually either White or Yellow Blossom is available; Yellow is somewhat smaller and about ten days earlier than the White.

Yellow Blossom. 99.25% pure. Lb. 23 cts.; bus. \$12.50.

White Blossom. 99.25% pure. Lb. 24 cts.; bus. \$13.00.

BOTH PREMIUM GRADE

UNHULLED SWEET CLOVER

Unhulled seed can be planted earlier—in January or February. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. This earlier sowing usually results in a quicker start in the spring and often a more dense growth.

White or Yellow Unhulled Seed. Lb. 23 cts.; bus. \$13.00.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

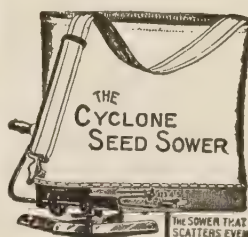
For lawns and pastures. Produces a low, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet, but is more satisfactory when used in mixtures with other grasses. Sow in spring or fall, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre if planted alone. **98.50% pure.** Lb. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$5.10.

ALSIKE CLOVER

A very hardy Clover that is growing more popular in recent years because it frequently takes hold where other Clovers fail, especially in low, wet soil or high gravel ground. It provides desirable hay, and is excellent for improving the soil. Sow 8 lbs. to the acre.

98.50% pure. Lb. 50 cts.; bus. \$28.75.

95.00% pure. Lb. 47 cts.; bus. \$27.50.



Cyclone Seed Sowers

Regular—Seed Only.

\$3.95 postpaid; \$3.70 at store.

Heavy Duty—Seed or Fertilizer.

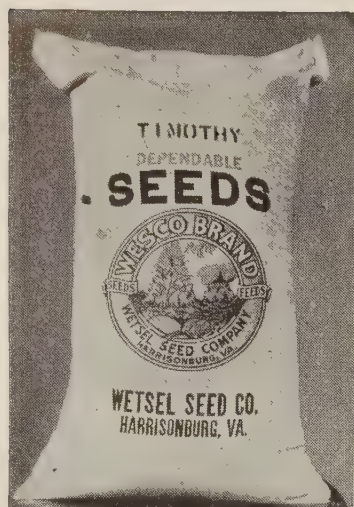
\$4.80 postpaid; \$4.45 at store.

Horn Sower

\$1.60 postpaid; \$1.45 not postpaid.



Wetsel's Dependable Grasses and Grass Mixtures



TIMOTHY

Well-known grass doing best on bottom lands, rich moist loams, and clay soil, but not on loose, sandy ground. Makes a good pasture when sown at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, along with 6 lbs. sapling clover and 4 lbs. red-top.

A big crop was produced last year, following two very short crops. Price is less than half of last year.

Western. 99.50% pure. Lb.
20 cts.; bus. \$7.95.

Valley. 99.00% pure. Lb. 19 cts.;
bus. \$7.45.

ORCHARD GRASS

A vigorous grass planted extensively by horse and cattle raisers, for it provides good grazing from spring until winter. If desired for hay it should be cut while in bloom; it will be ready for grazing again within a few weeks. Grows well in shady locations. Sow 14 lbs. per acre. At present, price is not nearly so high as last year.

85.00% pure. (onion free). Lb. 36 cts.; bus. \$4.75.

85.00% pure. Lb. 33 cts.; bus. \$4.35.

80.00% pure. Lb. 30 cts.; bus. \$3.90.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

One of the earliest grasses in spring, yielding valuable pasturage if planted on limestone or stiff soil. Since it requires a year or two to become firmly established, it is best to sow Blue Grass with other varieties. It is the base of all good lawn grass mixtures, and withstands the coldest winters. Sow 20 lbs. per acre, in spring or fall. **85.00% pure. Lb. 75 cts.;** 5 lbs. \$3.60; 14-lb. bus. \$9.90.

RED-TOP or HERDS GRASS

Adapted to a wider range of soils than any other grass, but especially good on heavy, wet bottom land. Should always be included in mixtures for such types of land, whether for hay or for pasture. Sow 12 lbs. per acre if used alone. **92.00% pure.** Price below last year. Lb. 52 cts.; 25 lbs. \$12.75.

RYE GRASS (Italian or Domestic)

Well suited to winter lawns and for sowing on land infested with crab-grass. With proper moisture, will germinate in 6 to 8 days. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Good results come from seeding in the fall and close clipping in the spring. Also excellent pasture and land-improver. Price lower than last year. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

ALTA FESCUE

Alta Fescue originated as a plant selection from a four-year-old planting in 1923. It was first distributed in 1934 and has now been tested for 17 years. It is considered by agricultural authorities to be the finest over-all forage grass in existence today. It is rapidly becoming extremely popular throughout the United States, from Oregon to Florida. Alta is very palatable; stock like it at all pasturable stages. The extensive root system is unbelievably dense and reaches as much as 5 to 6 feet deep. Where fields have been down for several years and plowed under, yields of grain have nearly doubled over previous production. The rooting system becomes so dense over a period of years that it is known to choke out onion, buckhorn and other noxious weeds. Price is lower this spring. Lb. 70 cts.; 100 lbs. \$68.00.

KENTUCKY 31

In the earlier days of Kentucky 31 and Alta Fescue, it was generally agreed that they were almost identical in every respect. Some authorities were emphatic in saying that they could detect no difference. Without a doubt, they are approximately the same grass; yet, some folks are now saying that they are not identical. Earlier claims that they were the promising grasses in our generation may be justified. Anyway, the demand for both is persistent and constantly on the increase. So far, the eastern demand for Kentucky 31 has greatly exceeded the demand for Alta. Price is lower this year. Uncertified, lb. 65 cts.; 100 lbs. \$63.00. Certified, lb. 75 cts.; 100 lbs. \$73.00.



KENTUCKY 31

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold of winter. Starts growing early in spring and affords good grazing until late fall. If sown alone, use 18 to 22 lbs. per acre. In mixture, use 8 lbs. each of Oat Grass, orchard grass, and red clover. Lb. 25 cts.

BROME GRASS

A long-lived perennial grass producing many underground root-stocks and making mats a foot or more in diameter. Most desirable for permanent pastures. Does best when sown broadcast in the spring, usually at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, but can also be sown in the fall with timothy and red-top.

Southern Strain. Lb. 34 cts.; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

SUDAN GRASS

A rapidly growing summer forage crop that can be cut several times during the season. Will produce more forage in a shorter time than almost any other crop. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in rows 18 inches apart, and cultivate, or broadcast at the rate of 30 to 35 lbs. per acre. Often sown with soy beans, using 20 lbs. of Sudan Grass and 1 bushel of soy beans per acre. Lb. 18 cts.; 50 lbs. \$8.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS

This new variety is a development resulting from several years' breeding work by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1944 was the first time enough seed was available to plant sufficient acreage of this new variety to produce seed in commercial quantities. Production now appears adequate. Sales in 1946 showed a substantial increase over the previous year.

It is sweet, juicy, and more palatable to livestock. This was demonstrated consistently during the years that breeding and selection were progressing. When planted side by side with Common Sudan, it was grazed to the ground by the cattle, while the Common Sudan was grazed down to the height of about one foot. In all cases the Sweet Sudan was eaten first. Lb. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$17.50.



Wetsel's Dependable Pasture and Grass Mixtures

PASTURE PROVIDES CHEAPEST FOOD

Last year in this space we editorialized at some length on the economic necessity of getting cheaper feed for livestock—especially dairy and beef cattle and sheep—from the use of more pasture. We pointed out, if you recall, how this part of the country was being pressed by states and areas farther south where because of a warmer climate and a consequent longer pasture period they can produce livestock cheaper than can many other sections of the country. Finally, that we in this section, situated nearer the big consuming northern markets, can successfully compete with our friends to the south if we utilize all of our pasture opportunities.

What we said then should be repeated. It is becoming abundantly clear as time passes that pasture is a profitable industry in most of Virginia and adjacent territories.

During the past year, we have had several opportunities to observe and study various pasture situations, in respect to location, combinations of grasses and the advantages derived from the use of fertilizer. We have space here for only a condensed comment on three primary points. If you desire a more lengthy comment on our studies and conclusions, write or ask for a copy of "Summary of Pasture Tour."

First, we were greatly impressed with the fact that there are many thousands of acres of idle land in this section of the country not adapted to general cultivation and the production of grains, hay, etc., but ideally situated and adapted to pasture. Formerly, we had to a large extent assumed that the trend toward pasture would greatly reduce the acres now devoted to general cultivation, if not in time virtually eliminate them. The increased use of pasture for producing livestock will most likely take many acres out of cultivation, but it need not be so to any marked degree. For a very large part of our land—because of steep hills, dense limestone, low state of fertility, etc.—is now being wasted. Many farms that are all but abandoned could be made very profitable by proper seeding and fertilization. But it cannot be done without wise decisions, considerable close attention and out-of-pocket expense. On our tours this past season we saw farms which had been completely transformed in two to five years from wild, eroded, unsightly and unprofitable acres to tame, tough, beautiful and highly profitable land. The transformation was really an amazing sight.

Best Grasses for Pasture

The second factor of importance that we observed was the characteristics of various kinds of grass and the results of numerous combinations. But here we encounter much controversy based on sober convictions. For this reason no hard-and-fast rule can be set down. The relative virtues and values of grasses cannot be reduced to a one-two-three basis, either as to nutrition, tonnage of growth or even adaptability to specific types of soil. Concerning pasture grasses the controversy revolves, in the main, around five grasses. The five grasses are Orchard Grass, Kentucky 31 Fescue, Ladino, Blue Grass and White Dutch Clover.

It can safely be said that Ladino belongs in every pasture mixture. That much seems pretty certain. Another pretty well established fact is that either Orchard Grass or Kentucky 31 Fescue should constitute the bulk, in terms of pounds, of any seeding for pasture. Up to now Orchard Grass predominates by a wide margin but Kentucky 31 has in the few years of its commercial use gained many friends, who favor it over Orchard Grass. Its use may, therefore, increase at the expense of Orchard Grass. Surprising as it may seem to many, Blue Grass is losing its popularity as a pasture.

Profit from Fertilizer

Actually, the kind of grass is somewhat less important than acres and adequate fertilization of those acres. One must first realize that pasture is cheaper than feed, especially feed that is shipped hundreds of miles and particularly when labor costs are figured. Such a realization will lead to the appropriation of acres for pasture. Then no matter what kinds of grasses are used, these acres must be fed if maximum results are to be obtained.

There is no doubt about the need for fertilizer. The dollars that are paid out for it should not be viewed as an expense, they are, instead, an investment that is almost certain to yield a good profit. From our experience and observation we are forced to conclude that the generous use of fertilizer on pasture areas will yield more profit, dollar for dollar, than almost any investment a farmer can make, provided, of course, he has enough livestock to consume the additional pasture thus produced.

And we would say that any fertilizer is better than no fertilizer. That holds good on pasture, grains, gardens, lawns or anything. To be sure, the better grades of well-balanced elements should be used. It is a provable fact that fertilizers containing what are known as the minor or supplementary elements are most profitable. Vigoro for example, contains thirteen elements, compared with only four that are in ordinary commercial fertilizers. The little more that you pay makes a whale of a difference.



We go "pasture touring" with Dr. Dunton, Chief Agronomist at Blacksburg, County Agent Peterson and farmers. Here we inspect a mixture of Ladino and Kentucky 31 Fescue.

RESEEDING

In general, a pasture that has less than a 50 percent stand of desirable grasses and legumes should be reseeded. The proper use of lime, liberal use of fertilizer and reseeding are the quickest ways to bring back a run-down pasture.

FERTILIZER INCREASES GRAZING

Tests made by the V. P. I. Dairy Department on a fairly good blue grass sod showed that a well-fertilized pasture produced 60 to 70 percent more feed than unfertilized pasture. Proper fertilization will provide two weeks later grazing in the fall and two weeks earlier grazing in the spring. The value of pasture is determined to a large extent by how quick new growth comes back after being grazed off. An abundant supply of plant food is necessary for a quick comeback.

ONE FIELD NOT ENOUGH

The greatest number of days of grazing cannot be had with one pasture field. A system of pastures must be developed, using mixtures that give high yields at different times of the year.

SEEDING DATES

Seed after the first good rain in August and up to September 15, or during February, March and April.

MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

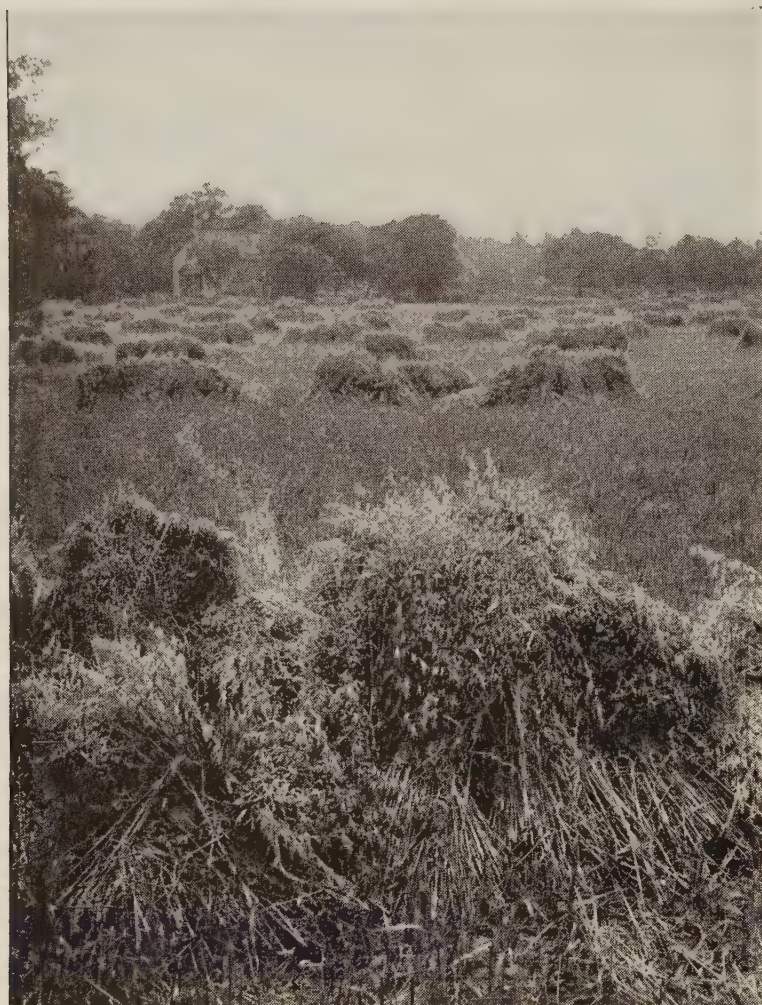
Composed of eight grasses and clovers, as follows: 5 lbs. Meadow Fescue, 4 lbs. Alta Fescue, 1 lb. Ladino Clover, 2 lbs. Red-Top, 2 lbs. Timothy and 2 lbs. White Dutch Clover—a total of 16 lbs. per acre. The price of this combination at press time is \$9.25.

MIXTURE FOR NORTHERN PIEDMONT AND WEST OF BLUE RIDGE

No. 1. Not adapted to shallow, drought-type soils. Orchard Grass 6 to 8 lbs.; Ladino Clover 2 lbs.; Korean Lespedeza 8 lbs. Approximate price per acre, \$7.72.

WETSEL'S PASTURE MIXTURE

The following is the combination of grasses that we have recommended for quite a few years. It has acquired something of a reputation as a good, comparatively low-cost pasture mixture: 7 lbs. Korean Lespedeza, 6 lbs. Orchard Grass, 3 lbs. Timothy, 2 lbs. Alsike Clover. Sow in February, March and April on small grain crops or old sod. Approximate cost at press time, \$4.05 per acre.



OATS

LESPEDeza

Korean Lespedeza

Makes an excellent hay crop 10 to 20 inches tall, and equal to alfalfa in analysis and feed value. Requires no soil preparation and even when closely grazed it grows readily in acid land. Produces two to three tons of hay per acre each year and reseeds itself if properly cut. Korean Lespedeza makes the best and cheapest pasture in mid-summer, for it is practically drought-resistant. **This is especially true at present, for as we go to press, with virtually all other grasses at high prices, Lespedeza (because of record crops in both 1948 and 1949) is very cheap.** It can be cut for hay in September. It increases soil fertility and costs less to produce than other important legumes. Sow on small grains or on pasture land from January 15 to April, 20 lbs. per acre.

Dodder-free seed. Lb. 13 cts.; 100 lbs. \$11.50.	} Unhulled Seed
2 Dodder per oz. Lb. 12 cts.; 100 lbs. \$10.75.	
3 Dodder per oz. Lb. 12 cts.; 100 lbs. \$10.50.	
Hulled Seed, Dodder Free. Lb. 14 cts.; 100 lbs. \$12.50.	
Kobe Lespedeza, Dodder Free. Lb. 19 cts.; 100 lbs. \$17.50.	

Sericea Lespedeza

A drought-resistant soil-improver for almost any soil. After the first year will yield two to four tons of field-cured hay per acre each year. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. of unhulled seed per acre from January through March; 20 lbs. of hulled or scarified seed in April or May.

Hulled Seed. Lb. 27 cts.; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

DODDER FREE

SPRING BARLEY (Smooth-Awn)

WISCONSIN 38

Regarded as the quickest grazing and earliest maturing spring grain. Can be grown on a greater variety of soils and in a wider climatic range than almost any other grain crop. Yields 25 to 40 bushels per acre of grain equal to corn in feeding value. Should be sown in February or March, the earlier the better, at the rate of 2 bushels per acre. Ask for price.

TREATED SEED OATS

Sow 64 to 90 lbs. per acre

Oats and other grains yield larger crops of better quality when treated with Ceresan to control smut and other diseases. Since we are well equipped to treat Oats during the process of cleaning and grading, the additional cost is very slight. See page 28 for more detailed information on Ceresan and other du Pont products.

CLINTON OATS No. 11 (or No. 59)

Certified Seed

Most all growers know that this is one of the newer varieties of Spring Oats. It was not until 1948 that Clinton was available in large quantities. Prior to that year, only small quantities for experimental purposes were available. As late as 1947 seed sold as high as \$12.00 per bushel.

Clinton was bred especially for resistance to leaf and stem rust, smuts and leaf blight. It is a medium early variety. Kernels are yellow, occasionally tinged with brown, are medium large and very plump, and have a percentage of groats much higher than the older varieties. It is of medium height and frequently remains somewhat green when grain is fully matured and ready for harvesting, thus enhancing the value of the straw for feeding.

You are warned against using "just straight Clinton." It has been superseded by No. 11 (the Illinois designation) and No. 59 (the Indiana designation), which are said to be the same strain. The chief advantage of the new strain is that it ripens more uniformly. If supplies and price so dictate, we may stock both No. 11 and No. 59. Certified seed, bus. \$1.90; 9-bus. lots, \$1.88 per bus. Uncertified seed, bus. \$1.70; 9-bus. lots, \$1.68 per bus.

COLUMBIA SPRING OATS

The leading spring Oats for the Southeast, for it matures before hot weather and rust can cause damage, and is usually taller, more uniform and erect. Produces a good yield of large, heavy heads containing plump grains, 7 to 10 days before other varieties. Bus. \$1.70; 9-bus. lots, \$1.68 per bus.

LEE COLDPROOF OATS

A very well-known variety of winter Oats, which like all so-called winter varieties can be seeded in either fall or early spring, up to around March 15. For some years it has been the most popular variety. New ones have come and some that showed great promise have disappeared, but this one has retained its friends. For some reason the supply is usually limited; that is the case now. Bus. \$2.15; 9-bus. lots, \$2.13 per bus.

STAUNTON OATS

Certified Seed

The most popular winter Oats in the southeastern part of the country. Is also a favorite for spring crop, when seeded in February and early March. Produces large heads of heavy grain and stands up well. Supply of seed this year is limited. Bus. \$2.10; 9-bus. lots, \$2.08 per bus.

FULGRAIN OATS

Certified Seed

Has become very popular in Virginia and other eastern states. Early maturing, disease resistant. Stools well and is a vigorous grower. Its upright growth of medium height makes it easy to combine. Heads are large and well filled with rich reddish yellow plump grains. Bus. \$2.00; 9-bus. lots, \$1.98 per bus.

HENRY SPRING WHEAT

For a number of years we have been having calls for a spring Wheat but due to the short supply we have not been able to take care of this demand. We expect to have a limited supply this spring and suggest that you try a few bushels. Ask for price.



Wetsel's Annual Forage Crop Seeds



COWPEAS

BROOM CORN

Will grow on any land that will produce corn. When ground is warm, plant 1 to 1½ inches deep in drills 3½ feet apart, thinning the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre.

Standard Evergreen. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and yields heavy straight brush free from large center stems. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10.

SUGAR CANE (For Syrup)

Sugar Drip. Large growth, often yielding up to 65% of its total weight in juice. Well adapted to this territory. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10.

Early Orange. Excellent for both forage and sorghum. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10.

SORGHUM

Early Amber. Used as a green feed for stock and cattle. Matured seed is a good poultry feed. Sow 1 pk. per acre in drills or 1 bus. when broadcast. Lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.

SOY BEANS

The Soy Bean continues to be one of the most publicized crops. It proved itself a real weapon in the Nation's war effort and new uses for this all-round crop are continually being found by chemists and botanists.

On the farm Soy Beans may be mixed with other grains to make a high-protein feed. As a hay, they are similar to alfalfa in feed value. The best time for planting is from late May to July 15, but it may be done as late as August 15. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 45 to 60 lbs. in drills. Be sure to inoculate—use Nitragin.

VIRGINIA (Brown). Matures in about 125 days. Also a popular variety in this section. Is well known for its excellent hay and ensilage. Well-filled pods borne on strong vines, easy to cut and cure. Bus. \$3.60; 10-bus. lots, \$3.55 per bus.

WILSON (Black). Matures in about 120 days. By far the most popular variety in this territory. Used primarily as a hay crop. Makes an excellent green manure. A small-seeded kind, bearing pods well above the ground. Bus. \$3.50; 10-bus. lots, \$3.45 per bus.

S-100. A rather new variety in the East but has already acquired many loyal friends. One of the earliest maturing varieties, which especially commends it to the higher-altitude, short-season areas. High yielder of uniform medium height, standing up well. Yellow, small to medium seeds. Seldom shatters at harvest. Ask for prices.

LINCOLN. Matures in about 110 days. Seed is yellow with a black scar. This is one of the newer varieties that has done well in this section the last two years. Demand for it is on the increase. It is somewhat similar to Manchou in appearance but is regarded as superior to Tokyo for this section. Bus. \$3.75; 10-bus. lots, \$3.70 per bus.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Extensively used as pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. In a good season will continue to grow after being grazed. Sow in spring, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in rows or 8 to 10 lbs. when broadcast. Lb. 19 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Larger quantities, 17½ cts. per lb.

HAIRY VETCH

Valuable as a winter cover crop to fertilize the soil, to prevent leaching, and also to furnish forage. A good mixture often used in the spring is 15 lbs. Vetch and 1½ bus. oats per acre. If sown alone, plant 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Lb. 27 cts.; bus. \$15.00.

MILLET

Tennessee Cultivated Strain, very popular in this vicinity. Millet requires fertile soil and good growing conditions, when it will produce an abundance of forage. Sown with cowpeas or soybeans, use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or 30 lbs. per acre if seeded alone for hay. Where a seed crop is desired, sow only 20 lbs. Drill or broadcast from May to July. Lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$4.50.

COWPEAS

A highly nutritious forage crop that makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, as well as cheap enrichment for the soil. For the latter purpose, cut the vines and use them as hay; then plant whatever crop is to follow in the stubble and roots. Since Cowpeas have a tendency to loosen the soil, seed can usually be harrowed in, making plowing unnecessary. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre between May 20 and July 15. Be sure to inoculate the seed with Nitragin before planting.

Mixed Cowpeas. A mixture of good varieties is usually more satisfactory, especially for soil improvement, for the combination is better able to withstand extremes of weather. Lb. 9 cts.; bus. \$4.50.

Peas for Table Use

Ramshorn Black Eye. Pure white Peas with black eyes. Wilt-resistant. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.



It is a great mistake and a waste of money to plant either cowpeas or soy beans without inoculation.



Seed Inoculations and Disinfectants



Seed Disinfectants

Semesan Jr.

A double-acting seed disinfectant for certain seed-borne diseases of corn. Usually reduces seed rotting, checks seedling blight and certain seed-borne rots of root and stalk, and has increased yields an average of 3 bushels per acre. Costs only about 9/10 cents an acre. Treats field, pop, and seed corn by quick, dry method. 1½ ounces treat a bushel of seed. 1½ ozs. 17 cts.; 12 ozs. 62 cts.; 25 lbs. \$13.85.



CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

by
Inoculating with

NITRAGIN

Build Up Your Soil

Inoculate Your Legumes with Nitragin

Many believe that once a field has been planted with inoculated legume seeds, any similar legumes planted on the same field in the future need not be inoculated. But field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when legume seeds are inoculated whenever planted. It seldom pays to depend upon natural inoculation. The safest method is to inoculate legume seed each time the seed is planted.



Semesan Bel

Easy, quick dip treatment for seed potatoes, Irish and Sweet. Costs only about 21 cents an acre. Generally reduces seed-piece decay, seed-borne scab, and rhizoctonia. No mussy soaking; just dip, drain, dry, and plant. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed. 2-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; lb. can \$2.00; 4-lb. can \$6.33.

Semesan

Aids in reducing rot of flowers and vegetables, gives them a healthy start. Treat seeds, corms, bulbs, and seedlings with Semesan. Apply dry or in solution with water. Semesan generally reduces seed rotting and damping-off. One ounce treats 15 to 60 pounds of seed. Costs only ¼ cent to 2 cents per pound of seed. ¼ oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 60 cts.; 12 ozs. \$2.40.



1951 NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA, Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers.

1 bus. \$0 50 | 100 lbs. \$0 70

CLOVERS, Medium & Mammoth Red, Alsike, Crimson & White Clovers.

1 bus. \$0 50 | 100 lbs. \$0 70

COMBINATION (Referred to as A&B). For all A or Alfalfa group (see above) and Red, Medium Red, Mammoth, White, Wild White, White Dutch, Alsike and Ladino Clovers ONLY (not for instance for Crimson).

1 bus. \$0 50 | 2 bus. \$0 90

BEANS, Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney, Gr. Northern.

1 bus. \$0 50

PEAS (All Varieties) and VETCHES (All Varieties)

100-lb. size. \$0 50

PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS, COWPEAS.

Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed) \$0 35

5 bus. 55

30 bus. (one ctn.) (Contains six 5-bus. cans) 2 95

SOY BEANS (All Varieties).

Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed) \$0 35

5 bus. 55

25 bus. (one can) 2 50

LESPEDEZA.

100-lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed) \$0 50

GARDEN SIZE. Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines and Edible Soybeans.

Enough for 8 lbs. seed. 15 cts. ea.

NITRAGIN—the Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America

New Improved Ceresan

A dry disinfectant for seed wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, sorghums, millets, and sugar beets. Effectively kills certain seed-borne diseases by both contact and vapor; generally controls covered smuts, frequently increases yields. Recommended by most experiment stations. Inexpensive—one pound treats 32 bushels of seed grain. Plans for building treaters free on request. 4 ozs. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.90; 40 lbs. \$32.20.



Arasan

A seed disinfectant and protectant of the non-mercurial type. It has proved effective on vegetables, seed corn, and peanuts. Inexpensive, easy and safe to use when applied as recommended. ¾ oz. 25 cts.; 8 ozs. \$1.00; 4 lbs. \$6.00.



Pressure Sprayers

No. 293-G. Galvanized. 3¾ gal.	\$7 15
*No. 310-G. Galvanized. 4 gal.	10 75
No. 210-B. Copper. 4 gal.	17 25
No. 335-G. Galvanized. 3¾ gal.	9 24
No. 335-S. Stainless Steel. 3¾ gal.	16 70
No. 341-S. Stainless Steel.	16 70
No. 220-G. Bugwiser.	6 25
No. 36 Sunshine (Wheelbarrow)	21 25
Trombone (Bucket Sprayer)	7 35

*All "300" series are the new modern design (Streamline) Hudson. You will like their new features.

Sprayers and Dusters

Hand Sprayers

Blizzard Copper. Continuous.	\$3 60
Chapin, Copper; single nozzle.	3 10
Chapin, Copper; double nozzle.	3 35
No. 403-ND. Master Fog. Tin. Qt.	43
No. 428. Critic.	1 60
No. 431. Comet. Tin. Qt.	91
No. 436. Cardinal. 3 qts.	1 90

Dusters

No. 806. Roto Power. 2 nozzles, 2 elbows, four 15-inch telescoping tubes. New and improved design.	\$29 50
No. 1-A. Stauffer Knapsack.	19 82
No. 766. Hudson, Admiral. 24-inch extension nozzle.	1 70





WETSEL'S *Adapted Seed Corn Hybrids*

U. S. 13 Continues to Lead

You may possibly be a little weary of our song to the effect that U. S. 13 still leads all other Corn in number of bushels sold in the area that we serve, which consists primarily of the Valley, several counties in West Virginia and Piedmont, Virginia, immediately east of the Blue Ridge. But after all, it is a fact. And you have heard it said many times that the "proof of the pudding is in the eating." Anyway, so long as we continue to sell more bushels of U. S. 13 than any other one Corn, we must regard it as the leader—and present it to you as such.

There must be a reason. It is most likely due to the fact that it is a good, dependable all-round Corn. Not necessarily a top yielder, but a Corn that has a wide range of adaptability to soils, climatic conditions, length of season and method of harvesting, with medium maturity (neither early nor late), and medium ear of rich golden kernels. As usual, we can supply either Virginia or western-grown seed. While most farmers have their own views regarding the origin of Seed Corn, our observations have not revealed any essential difference in the yield. See prices below.

U. S. 13 Winner in Ruritan 100-Bushel Corn Club

As final proof of this page was being checked, we learned that U. S. 13 had placed fourth in the 100-bushel Corn Club, sponsored by Ruritan District-A. This was not a comparative test of Corn varieties; the sole purpose was to produce as many bushels of Corn per acre as possible. The only rule was that "if one didn't produce 100 bushels or more, he was not eligible for the club." Obviously, fertility of soil, fertilizer applied and general care were, to a large degree, the determining factors, but one needed a good Corn to start with.

The fact that U. S. 13 placed fourth, with a yield of 136 bushels (by Homer H. Dove, Timberville, Va.), is the point we wish to make here. No wonder it continues to be popular. (Incidentally, DeKalb 850, listed on the next page, placed second in this same contest, with a yield of 139 bushels, by Chas. Shuler of Elkton, Va.)

U. S. 99-A

A fairly late-maturing Corn requiring, as a rule, 120 to 125 days, which has been used in this locality for some years. It has never been a big seller with us because it is too late for most situations and because a large, late-maturing Corn requires good soil. It is generally used where a large tonnage of fodder is desired, often for ensilage. Essentially 99-A, which we are offering this year, is about the same as just plain 99, but the 99-A is regarded as an improvement over the old strain.

U. S. 262

A fairly late-maturing hybrid that we have carried for a number of years. Has some loyal friends but has never developed into a volume seller for us here in the Valley and adjacent territory. Very popular in Tidewater Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Stalks are large and erect.

ILLINOIS 200

Maturity about 120 days. Stalks somewhat larger than U. S. 13, as you might expect. Ear longer but somewhat smaller. Like most late-maturing and large-foddered Corn, it produces best results on fertile or bottom soils. It is a good combination Corn, for either ensilage or husking for crib.

IOWA 306

This is a new hybrid with us. It was added to our list to take the place of Iowa 939, which has for some eight or nine years been very popular as an early 95-day Corn. It is, in fact, very similar to 939, having three of the same inbreds out of a total of four. Needless to say, we believe it is an improvement over 939. This new inbred has a tendency to produce a heavier shank on the ear, making the crop more adapted to mechanical harvest.

IOWA 4059

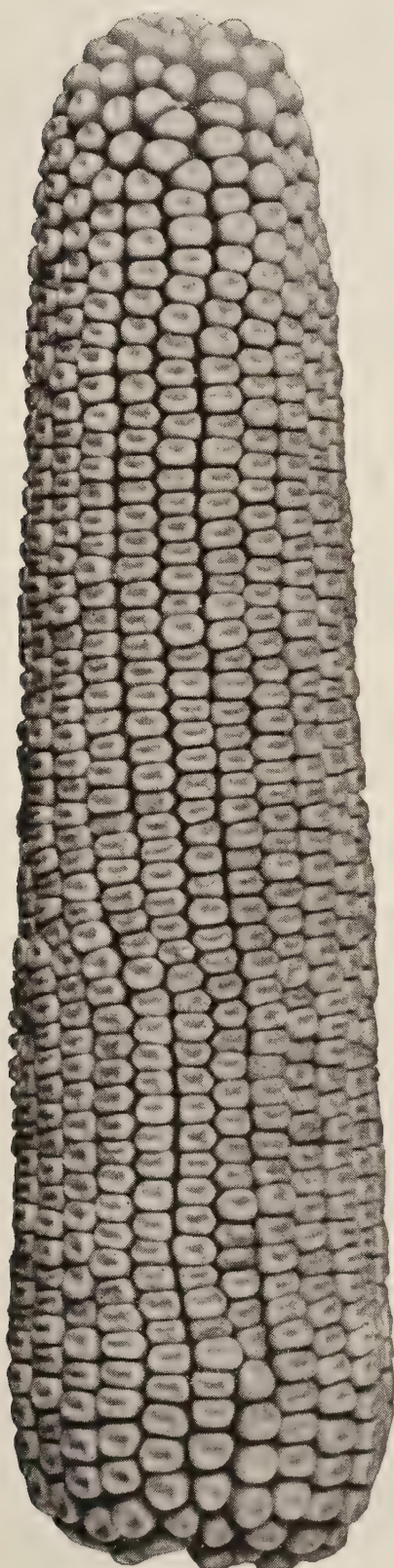
Another new Corn on our list. This one is added to take the place of Ohio W-17, which has long been popular in very high-altitude, short-season areas because of its early maturity (less than 100 days). This one is not quite so early, requiring 100 to 110 days for maturity.

The reason for dropping Ohio W-17 in favor of this one is that in recent years W-17 became more difficult to procure. It was a good Corn where an early variety was needed or desired, but like all short-season Corns it did not produce high yields; consequently farmers, growing for seed were reluctant to produce W-17. This made seed hard to get and relatively high priced. For an early Corn, Iowa 4059 is a high yielder. It is comparatively free of root lodging and also well adapted to mechanical harvest.

HYBRID SEED CORN PRICES

TESTED—GRADED—TREATED—BAGS INCLUDED

	F.O.B. HARRISONBURG			POSTPAID up to 150 miles		
	Gal.	½bus.	Bus.	Gal.	½bus.	Bus.
U. S. 13—Certified Iowa-Grown	\$1 25	\$4 50	\$8 75	\$1 52	\$5 19	\$10 00
Iowa 306—Certified Ohio-Grown	1 25	4 85	9 00	1 55	5 54	10 25
Iowa 4059—Certified Ohio-Grown	1 25	4 35	9 00	1 55	5 54	10 25
U. S. 13—Certified Virginia—Ward's	1 30	5 20	10 00	1 57	5 89	11 25
U. S. 262—Certified Virginia—Ward's	1 30	5 20	10 00	1 57	5 89	11 25
U. S. 357—Certified Virginia—Ward's	1 30	5 20	10 00	1 57	5 89	11 25
U. S. 99A—Certified Virginia—Ward's	1 30	5 20	10 00	1 57	5 89	11 25
Illinois 200—Certified Virginia—Ward's	1 30	5 20	10 00	1 57	5 89	11 25



U. S. 13 Hybrid



DeKalb exhibition wins first prize at Great Atlantic Exposition at Richmond.

DeKalb HYBRID CORNS

Like Old Man River, DeKalb Hybrids just keep "rollin' along" picking up new, loyal users each year. Our station at Blacksburg revises its list of recommendations from year to year, dropping this and that number of hybrids, but DeKalb Corns continue to grow in popularity and prestige.

Some may wonder why DeKalb numbers have never been included in Blacksburg's list of recommendations. You may as well know the reason. DeKalb management has not seen fit to enter the official plats.

We have no quarrel with the personnel at the Experiment Station. Our relations in all departments there have always been pleasant, and we shall strive to keep them so. For, after all, we have much in common. They have been a big help to us on numerous occasions and important individuals there have said many times that we seedsmen, as a group, have been of much assistance to them. At no time in the past has the feeling between the seedsmen and Blacksburg been more cordial and cooperative. Great strides in that direction have been made in the last two years.

But when one key person in the Hybrid Corn department at Blacksburg says publicly, as he did in our presence last fall, in

a field where some fifteen or more Hybrids were maturing, that "DeKalb has never been willing to enter the official plats; they must know that their Corns will not measure up in a test," we think that you should know the other side of the matter.

The DeKalb management explains its viewpoint simply by saying "We know that we have good Corns. We don't need anybody to tell us. We pioneered the development of Hybrids." To that we would add our own opinion—DeKalb Corns are good, not necessarily the best at all times in every situation, but you can be sure that when better Hybrids are made DeKalb will be at the forefront.

Our list of DeKalb Corns has become so large—six are being added this year, to better serve the Corn grower, totaling 18 in all—that space will not permit a description of each. If you desire a description, ask us or request an illustrated DeKalb catalog.

To better serve our readers, we are grouping the list below, as regards maturity. Bear in mind always that low DeKalb numbers indicate early maturity and small fodder, while high numbers denote large fodder and late maturity; likewise medium numbers—as, for example, the 800 series—are between the two extremes.

404-A—408—455—458

These are early-maturing and small-foddered Corns, 404-A being the earliest. Can be planted very late and still mature before frost. If planted early, they can be harvested in time to plant early fall crops.

404-A, TFZ grains, pk. \$2.40; bus. \$8.60; large or medium flats, pk. \$3.15; bus. \$11.90. 408 AND 455 in medium flats only, pk. \$3.15; bus. \$11.90. 458, flat grains, pk. \$2.85; bus. \$10.90.

816—825—840— 847—850

Medium maturity and medium fodder but good ear—all these characteristics varying with fertility of soil, time of planting and weather conditions. They are primarily for the crib. Available in flat grains: pk. \$2.85 bus. \$10.90.

875—876—

894—898

Somewhat later in maturity than previous group. Fodder also somewhat larger. They make good combination Corns, for either husking or ensilage, or both from same field. Should be confined to fields in high state of fertility. Flat grains: pk. \$2.85; bus. \$10.90.

Prices are f.o.b. Harrisonburg. If ordered to be sent by Parcel Post. within 150 miles, add 42 cts. per pk. and \$1.30 per bus.

Consult your Postmaster for rates beyond 150 miles.

1002—1022—1025

Large-foddered strains and consequently late maturing. In this territory they are used primarily for ensilage. Producing a good ear as well, they make a good rich silage, providing a lot of grain with stalk. For best results, soil should be pretty good. Flat grains: pk. \$2.85; bus. \$10.90.

WHITE HYBRIDS 707—1102

707 has been on our list for some two years and has given excellent results where a white Corn is desired. Flat grains: pk. \$3.15; bus. \$11.90.

1102 is DeKalb's latest offering in a white hybrid. Has been thoroughly tested during the years of its development. Often grows two clean, sound, well-developed ears per stalk. Flat grains: pk. \$2.85; bus. \$10.90.

FUNK G

“Consistently
Good Year
After Year”



Our list of Funk G-Hybrids has been materially revised and reduced. Five numbers have been dropped and two new ones have been added. This reduces the number from seven to four. The five numbers that were dropped are still good Hybrids, as they always have been—but the two new ones are even better.

Positive proof of the performance of Funk G-Hybrids was again demonstrated in 1950. Eight out of eleven numbers in the plot on the farm of T. L. Holloman, Assistant County Agent, yielded more than 100 bushels to the acre. Those yielding less than 100 bushels—93.2, 96.9 and 97.0—are among the five we have dropped. The eight exceeding 100 bushels ranged up to 126.5. No fertilizer was used on this plot. That is good performance in anybody's field.

13-Year Record Through Virginia

FUNK G-98

Interestingly enough, virtually all of the old Funk numbers have been dropped, for the sole reason that better Corns have been developed. G-98 is one of the recent developments. It is a consistently high yielding Corn—produced 107 bushels in 1950 on the Rockingham County plot, without benefit of fertilizer. One of the blood lines was selected from the most worthy strain of the famous old Lancaster County Sure Crop, which accounts in part for the unusual length of the ear. Starts off fast in spring and keeps on going. Possesses extra resistance to blight.

FUNK G-99

Also a comparatively new Hybrid having been developed just ahead of G-98. From the beginning has been a “stand-out” yielder. It led the list in Rockingham County plot in 1950, rolling up a yield of 126.5 bushels to the acre, without fertilizer. Is a general-use Corn of startling ability. It also contains one blood line from the famous old Lancaster Co. Sure Crop, giving it too a very long ear of rich yellow kernels. Has lately been improved in respect to even better standing ability, more freedom from stalk faults and greater resistance to blight.

FUNK G-136

One of the two newcomers to our list. While not yielding quite as high as G-99 in the 1950 plot—a mere 117.3 bus.—it has many advantages over other Corns. Specifically it outranks both G-135 and G-145 both of which have long been popular. Produces a beautiful ear of bright yellow kernels. These ears are placed lower—a much desired advantage. Enjoys a wide range of soil adaptation and yields well even in extreme humidity. Has demonstrated high resistance to both blight and corn-borers. A vast root system is another characteristic of G-136. Contains the new, outstanding and exclusive inbred “67.”

FUNK G-705

A new white hybrid which is being added to our list to take the place of 515-W which has long been favored as a white Corn. Besides being a good yielder, it has numerous distinct, fundamental advantages over 515-W. G-705 gives you a sturdy stalk with lots of leaves and very deep kernels. Produces short goose-neck shank, permitting ears to tip down, for added weather protection. Has excellent resistance to ear-worm, root-worm and other insects. When used as an ensilage Corn it produces heavy tonnage of rich, leafy feed.

1951 PRICES
All Funk Varieties, Flat Kernels.
Pk. \$3.00; bus. \$11.40
F.O.B. Harrisonburg

WETSEL'S STANDARD CORNS

Widely Used for Over 50 Years

Pennsylvania (Lancaster) Sure Crop. 110 to 120 days. A well-known sort in continued demand.



Boone County White Dent Corn

Reid's Yellow Dent. Certified. 120 days. Reid's Yellow Dent strains are the most popular yellow Corn, especially in the East.

Early Leaming. Large yellow Corn. Stalk 8 feet high; ears 8 to 9 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows. Makes good silage Corn.

Bloody Butcher. 100 to 110 days. A well-known and, in some sections, popular Corn.

Ensilage Corn

T-13. Big white ears; 12 to 14 rows of broad white grains with red cob. Especially suited for silage.

Eureka. 115 days. A first-class sort for either ensilage or feeding, if allowed to mature.

Pamunkey. An extra-heavy producer. Strong, vigorous stalks 13 to 15 feet high usually bears two large ears.

STANDARD FIELD CORN PRICES

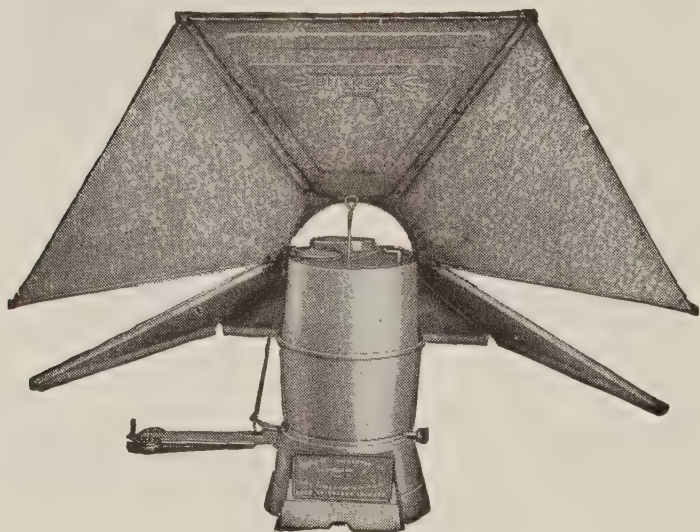
F. O. B. HARRISONBURG

	Pk.	Bus.
Reid's Yellow Dent	\$1 30	\$4 90
Early Leaming	1 50	5 75
Penna. Sure Crop, Pennsylvania Grown	1 20	4 50
Bloody Butcher	1 10	4 25
Boone County White Dent—Thoroughbred	1 20	4 50
Hickory King	1 30	4 90
Ensilage, T-13	1 70	6 25
Ensilage, Eureka	1 30	4 75
Ensilage, Old Virginia	1 10	4 25
Ensilage, Pamunkey	1 30	4 75

By Parcel Post add 42 cts. per pk.; 71 cts. per ½ bus.; \$1.30 per bus.



Wetsel's Modern Poultry Supplies



Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder

*We are booking orders from car
promised for March shipment*

The first Coal Brooder to win popular acceptance. Constant improvements make it the best Coal Brooder available today. Has many features not found on other stoves. It is low in price, saves time and work, is easy and economical to use.

No. 119-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 700. Holds 60 lbs. coal	\$36 85
No. 120-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 1000. Holds 72 lbs. coal	39 58

Buckeye Oil and Gas Brooders

Both Oil and Gas Brooders are becoming increasingly popular among poultry producers in every section of the country, partly because of the difficulty experienced with coal supplies in recent years but also because they require less labor and attention. It is said that there is little or no advantage in fuel cost of oil, as compared with coal, but fuel cost of gas has proved to be appreciably lower.

Thus far, oil stoves have sold in greater numbers with us, but the use of gas is increasing.

Both Buckeye oil and gas stoves are modern in every respect and include the very latest types of burners and other gadgets. We will gladly supply literature, with detailed specifications and other information.

Oil. The New Master V8-72	\$44 25
Gas. X-172-PN (For bottle or natural gas)	40 50
(Larger quantities somewhat lower)	

Warner Electric Brooder

Carefully made, rigid, durable, easily assembled. Properly ventilated. "Floor always dry." Fabric curtain admits air but excludes drafts. Enclosed switch-box avoids fire hazards. Economical operation—as low as 6 cents a day. Allows 7 sq. in. or more for each chick. DeLuxé is made with metal top.

No. 500-D. DeLuxé Warner	Cap. 500	\$42 12
No. 350-D. DeLuxé Warner	350	33 19
No. 400-S.	400	26 07

Warner Gas Brooders

Recognizing the trend toward gas-burning brooders, the Warner Company, whose electric brooders have long been popular in this area, makes a SAFE, ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT gas stove. It has already won wide acclaim among experienced poultrymen.

No. 672-G. 72-in. hover	\$42 60
(Ten or more somewhat lower)	



Wood-Burning Brooders

Wood-Burning Brooders reliable, economical, clean, safe, and easily cared for.

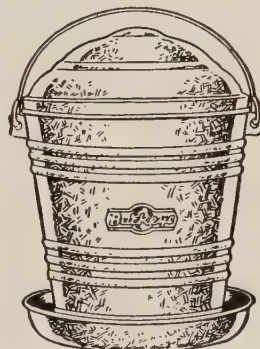
No. 24. Shenandoah B. (Supply limited)	Cap. 500	\$28 50
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Showalter Wood-Burning Brooder

The Showalter Wood-Burning Brooder enjoys wide popularity over a wide area in Virginia, West Virginia, and several southern states.

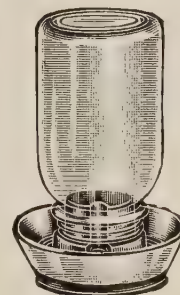
It is a round stove, somewhat like an ordinary heater used in the home. If you prefer to use wood for fuel, we think you will like the Showalter Brooder. Capacity under average conditions, 500.

Price, uncrated	\$25 50
Price, crated for shipping	26 25



Buckeye Fountains

No. 255. 5-gal. (SW Float)	\$3 40
No. 456. 5-gal. (DW)	3 36
No. 269. 10-gal. (SW Float)	4 86



No. 6-P.

Jar Fountains

Just the thing for baby chicks. Fits any Mason jar. (Jar not included.)

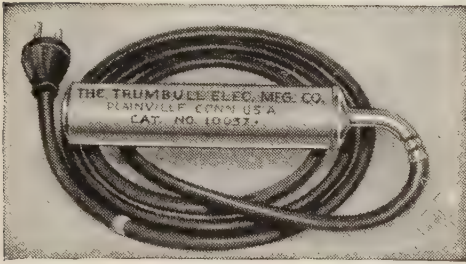
	Each	Doz.
No. 6-P. Glass Fountain	\$0 15	\$1 65

Note—Can be used for buttermilk and medicine.



Heater

No. 200.	\$2 80
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**WETSEL'S MODERN POULTRY SUPPLIES, continued****Automatic
Electric Warmer**

This Electric Water Warmer automatically keeps poultry drinking water at 50 degrees F. in coldest weather.
Low operating cost.....\$3 50

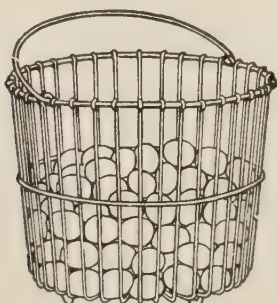
FEEDERS

Buckeye RL-336. 3 ft.....	\$1 15
Buckeye RL-348. 4 ft.....	1 37
Buckeye RL-548. Broiler.....	2 21
Buckeye RL-560. 5 ft.....	2 45

**TO GUARD AGAINST
COLDS • ROUP • BRONCHITIS**

"I fight colds and respiratory diseases by dusting with HTH-15. A dry, white powder, containing just the right balance of chlorine, HTH-15 is easy to use. I just dust over the birds on roost with an inexpensive dust-gun—and get all benefits of the chlorine inhalant treatment without disadvantages of moisture."

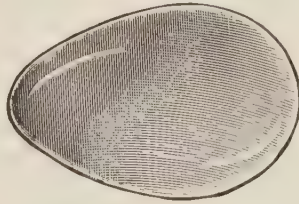
A little HTH-15 in drinking water helps prevent spread of disease. Disinfect poultry-houses and equipment by spraying regularly with HTH-15 Solution. Economical—no waste—effective. Write for literature. Extensively used for dairy farm sanitation in the dairy, on the animals, and in the barns. Lb. can 85 cts., postpaid \$1.00; 3-lb. can \$1.80, postpaid \$2.00.



PATENT PENDING

Wire Egg Basket

No. 114.....	Each \$0 90
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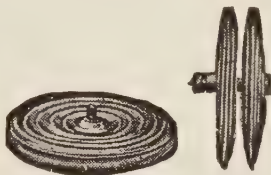
**Nest Eggs**

Lime.....	Doz. \$0 24
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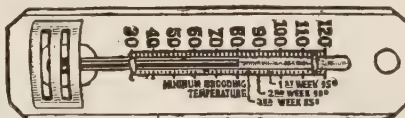
**Complete Line of
Poultry Supplies**

We carry a complete assortment of poultry equipment and supplies at all times. It is probably the largest and most complete stock in the state, and includes scores of items not listed in this catalog.

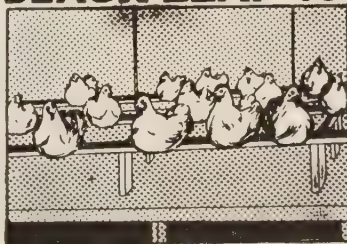
Some of the items not listed: a full line of Kasco Feeds, Dr. Hess & Clark Poultry remedies and tonics, complete assortment of Dr. Salsbury's medications; Merck's Iodine Suspensoid and a wide assortment of the now widely used Sulfa drugs, in both powder and liquid form; also Cod Liver Oil and other products used by poultry raisers.

**Thermostats**

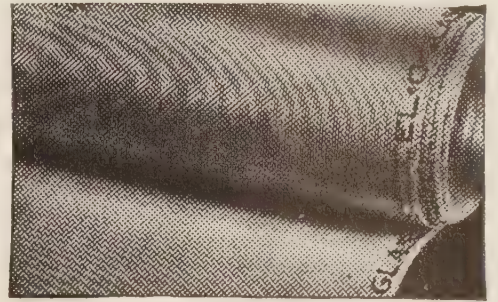
	Each
T-3. 3 in. Stud Brooder Utility.....	\$0 28
T-4. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.....	28
T-5. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.....	28
T-6. 3 in. Simplex & Miller Wood....	30
T-7. 3 in. Several Makes.....	30
T-8. 3 in. Several Makes.....	30
T-347. 3 in. Fitall.....	30
T-40. 4 in. Showalter Wood.....	47
T-44. 4 in. Newton Incubator.....	47
T-46. 4 in. Blue Hen.....	47
T-49. 4 in. Shen. Wood Brooder.....	47
Newtown Wafer & Bar (Complete)...	1 50

**Thermometers**

	Each
No. 200. Ideal Brooder.....	\$0 40
No. 400. Electric Brooder.....	50

BLACK LEAF 40**WORKS WHILE THEY ROOST**

	Each
Oz.....	\$0 36
5 ozs.....	1 05
Lb.....	2 42
2 lbs.....	4 15
5 lbs.....	7 40
10 lbs.....	12 65

Cel-O-Glass

CEL-O-GLASS, which has been widely used for 25 years, is now back on the market. 50-ft. rolls, 36 in. wide, per sq. yd.....\$1 10

**Celluloid Leg Bands**

No. 9. Leghorn.....	100 \$0 52
No. 11. Rocks, Reds.....	63
No. 12. Asiatic.....	75

We Sell B-K

10-oz. bottle.....	\$0 50
Powder, small.....	85

Egg Scales

Premier.....	\$1 75
Acme.....	2 95
Unique.....	1 75



Withstands sun, wind, rain, snow. No glass cutting, no putty, just cut to size with shears and nail down with wood strips. May be purchased in any desired lengths. 50-ft. roll (36 in. wide) per sq. yd.....\$0 50

Wyr-O-Glass

(36 in. wide), per sq. yd.....	\$0 80
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Poultry and Stock Medication, Etc.

CYANOGENAS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCIUM CYANIDE

All soil unless treated, is infested with numerous species of soil insects, such as wireworms, millipedes, symphylids, sow bugs, slugs, grubs of imported beetles and nematodes. Fumigate the soil with CYANOGENAS to kill these pests.



CYANOGENAS A-DUST

(General Purpose)

1-lb. can.....	\$1 25
5-lb. can.....	3 75
25-lb. can.....	12 50

CYANOGENAS G-FUMIGANT

(For inclosed space fumigation)

5-lb. can.....	\$3 75
25-lb. can.....	12 50



CYANOGENAS ANT KILLER

does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can 50 cts.



Kow-Kare

The great cow tonic. Designed to promote appetite in cows that are OFF-FEED. Is nationally known. Easy to use. Just give two tablespoonfuls in feed twice daily. For cows that are convalescing increase to three tablespoonfuls.

2 sizes, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Bag Balm

\$1.00



Does three important jobs in one single operation: **paints white, kills germs, kills flies.** Specially formulated and tested for farm use.

Carbola has been sold since 1916. It now contains DDT. Destroys the germs of many diseases on contact.

Ideal for cow barns, poultry houses, hog pens, house cellars and other outhouses.

Ask for literature on this truly remarkable and easy-to-apply product. Costs one cent to treat 10 square feet. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.95; 50 lbs. \$5.30.

WALKO

TABLETS

For the Drinking Water.
For Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks or Geese. Also for Older Fowls

Be sure the tablets are thoroughly dissolved. Do not mix with food. Always dissolve in pure water and use only in clean vessels. 4 sizes—60 cts., \$1.20, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

PTZ Products

Phenothiazine

PTZ Pellets

Adult	
13.5 Gram.....	\$0 05 1/2
Lamb	
8 Gram.....	04 1/2
Forceps.....	75

PTZ Powder

4-oz. pkg.....	\$0 65
Lb. pkg.....	1 25
5-lb. pkg.....	5 42
10-lb. pkg.....	10 25
25-lb. pkg.....	18 59
150-lb. pkg.....	82 00

PTZ Pasture Mix

50-lb. bag.....	\$7 20
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DDT Compounds

You doubtless have heard and read much about the ineffectiveness of DDT. Perhaps you have even had some poor results yourself. Anyway, it is a controversial subject at present—mainly because it seems some flies and other insects have become at least partially immune to it.

But one thing is sure! DDT is still good for some uses—so far nothing has been found that is superior. These uses are too numerous and technical for discussion here. We have a good stock in various forms and strengths and will be glad to discuss their use with you.

Lindane

This is the "trade name" (comparable to DDT) for the newest chemical—BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE—about which you may have heard and read. It is said to be more effective for killing many kinds of flies. Numerous branded sprays now contain Lindane. Like DDT, we have it in many forms—powder or liquid and in branded products. Will be glad to discuss its uses with you.

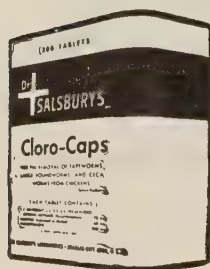
50% DDT Powder

A wettable dust for spraying crops, dairy barns, horse stables and other buildings. Used at varying strengths.

Lb.....	\$0 50
4 lbs.....	1 55
50 lbs.....	15 00

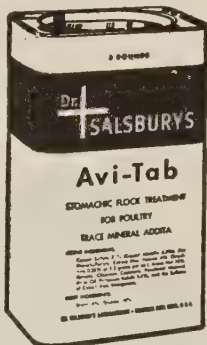
Dr. Salsbury's POULTRY MEDICATIONS

Backed by more than 25 years of experience



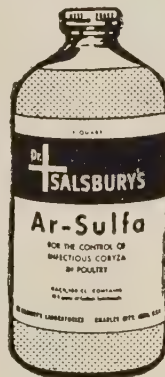
Remove large roundworms, cecal worms, and three species of tapeworms from poultry. Individual treatment. Contains hexachlorophene. Safe, effective. Ask for Dr. Salsbury's Cloro-Caps. 50 tablets \$1.00; 100 tablets \$1.80; 300 tablets \$4.65; 1000 tablets \$12.50.

Use Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tab to perk up lazy, run-down birds. Help layers into production. Avi-Tab gives remarkable vigor and life to poultry, improves overall appearance of flock. Contains valuable trace mineral elements. 1/2 lb. \$1.20; lb. \$2.25; 3 lbs. \$6.00; 25 lbs. \$47.00; 50 lbs. \$90.00; 100 lbs. \$170.00.

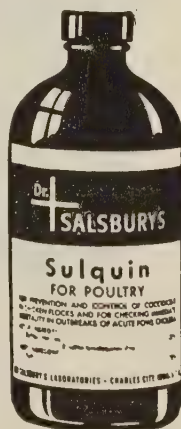


Sanitize poultry drinking water with Dr. Salsbury's Germex. Also excellent general disinfectant in homes, farm buildings, hotels, etc. Effective on many harmful bacteria, viruses and molds, including Newcastle virus. Odorless, non-staining. 1/2 pt. \$1.50; pt. \$2.70; qt. \$4.90; gal. \$13.80.

Check and control infectious coryza (commonly called colds) in poultry. Use Dr. Salsbury's Ar-Sulfa. Gives quick relief, usually within 48 hours. A safe treatment. May be used without fear of interrupting egg production. Requires no mixing, no wasted time and labor. Use Ar-Sulfa when colds strike the flock. 1/2 pt. \$1.05; pt. \$1.90; qt. \$3.40; gal. \$11.50. Order Ar-Sulfa!



Dr. Salsbury's Sulquin helps prevent and control coccidiosis and aids control of acute fowl cholera in poultry. Contains 25% sulfaquinoxaline, highly active sulfonamide. Sulquin controls outbreaks swiftly, holds mortality to a minimum, saves valuable birds. Easy to use. Comes in either powder or liquid form, for drinking water or mash. Sulquin Powder: 1/4 lb. \$2.10; lb. \$6.45; 4 lbs. \$22.50; 10 lbs. \$52.50; 50 lbs. \$240.00. Sulquin Liquid: 1/2 pt. 70 cts.; pt. \$1.20; qt. \$2.20; gal. \$7.00; 5 gals. \$31.15.





WEED KILLERS — HORMONES

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The plant hormone powder for cuttings, seeds, tubers and bulbs.

ROOTONE is easy to use. It stimulates the natural tendency for roots to form on slips or cuttings. Rooting takes place in a much shorter time, heavier root systems are formed and fewer cuttings die from disease.

ROOTONE dusted on gladiolus bulbs, dutch iris, etc., stimulates root growth and is particularly valuable on the smaller size bulbs in getting bloom the first year. It stimulates germination of gladiolus bulblets.

By dusting seed [with ROOTONE, seedlings grow faster and more uniformly, producing stronger plants and better crops.

1/4-oz. packet 25 cts.; 2-oz. jar \$1.00;
1-lb. can \$5.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The hormone-vitamin powder for stimulating roots in transplanting. TRANSPLANTONE contains the best-known chemicals for making roots grow stronger. It helps grow new roots and reduces loss of water so the plant starts growing again in a much shorter time.

Use TRANSPLANTONE in the Garden

TRANSPLANTONE is used for the transplanting of annuals, perennials and shrubs.

USE ON VEGETABLE PLANTS

When setting out tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, cabbage, cauliflower, sweet potatoes or strawberry plants, the development of new roots can be increased tremendously by watering with TRANSPLANTONE solution.

1/2-oz. packet 25 cts.; 3-oz. can \$1.00;
1-lb. can \$4.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Use FRUITONE on tomatoes for earlier crop and more and bigger tomatoes. Spray blossoms once a week for the first four weeks after blooming starts.

If a strong concentration of FRUITONE is used for the spray, most of the tomatoes will be seedless.

Spraying flowers of Lima, String or Soy Beans with FRUITONE gives a better set of pods, especially in bad weather.

FRUITONE prevents premature drop of apples and pears. Spray the fruit about ten days to two weeks before picking them.

2/5-oz. packet 25 cts.; 2-oz. can \$1.00;
12-oz. can \$5.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

New Improved WEEDONE®

The Weed-Killing Miracle

Contains the Low-Volatile Butoxy Ethanol Ester of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D

The outstanding weed killer for home users.



Now Weedone kills woody plants as well as dandelions, plantains and other lawn weeds, *without killing grass.*

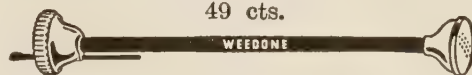
It kills poison ivy, poison oak, the brambles (blackberry and raspberry), honeysuckle and over 90 other woody plants. Sprayed on tops and sides of tree stumps, it prevents resprouting. It does not give

off vapors that cause injury to rose bushes, tomatoes, flowers or ornamental shrubs. Harmless to humans and animals.

8-oz. can.....\$1 00
1-qt. can.....2 75
1-gal. can.....6 95

Weedone Plastic Applicator

49 cts.



Cap makes handy 1/2-oz. measure and fits any screw-top gallon jug. All plastic; no sharp metal edges to cut and scratch hands.

49 cts.

WEEDONE® Brush Killer 32

The Original Low-Volatile Butoxy Ethanol Ester Formulation

Contains 1 1/2 lbs. 2,4-D and 3/4 lb. 2,4,5-T acid equivalent per gallon.

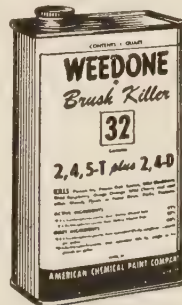
This more potent combination of the two most effective chemicals for killing weeds and woody plants will kill a greater variety than any product containing only one of the chemicals.

Weedone Brush Killer 32 is recommended for use on fence rows, bottom lands, roadsides and any area where both brush and weeds are present.

Kills brambles (blackberry, raspberry, etc.), poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willows, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many other woody plants, as well as thistles, knapweed and other perennial weeds.

No vapor injury to nearby susceptible crops; for all practical purposes it is non-volatile.

1-qt. can.....\$4 00
1-gal. can.....8 75
5-gal. can.....\$8.35 per gal.



WEEDONE®

Crab Grass Killer

Contains potassium cyanate

Non-poisonous to humans and animals.

Kills crabgrass and chickweed without killing clover, bluegrass and other desirable grasses.

Can be used on seedling or mature crabgrass.

Harmless to soil. Breaks down to beneficial fertilizer elements. Readily soluble in water. Easily cleaned from sprayer with plain water.

Low in cost; economical to use.

5-oz. can (treats 1000 sq. ft.).....\$1 00
20-oz. can (treats 4000 sq. ft.).....3 00
5-lb. can (treats 16,000 sq. ft.).....8 85

WEEDONE CONCENTRATE 48

The ethyl ester formulation

Contains 3 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon.

For use in corn, small grains and other crops. Consistently more effective than the salt formulations in treating perennial weeds and annuals in late stages of growth, during dry weather and under other adverse conditions. Sticks rain or shine. Mixes with any quantity of water or oil for ground or airplane application. Requires lower amounts of acid per acre than salts for equal results.

Gal.
1-gal. can.....\$5 59
5-gal. pail.....5 20
54-gal. drum.....4 80

WEEDAR® 64

An alkanolamine salt formulation

Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon.

A water-soluble formulation for treating small annual weeds that are actively growing. Easier on crops than ester formulations. Will not injure adjoining crops except in case of drift. Recommended for pre-emergence spraying.

Gal.
1-gal. can.....\$5 83
5-gal. pail.....5 44
54-gal. drum.....5 04



Wetzel's Spraying Materials

Tri-Ogen Spray

Insect Spray
and Fungicide



TRI-GEN spray is a proved product. Leading rosarians, both amateur and professional, in all parts of the country use and recommend TRI-GEN. Protects roses and other plants from insects and disease.

"E" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	\$1 35
"A" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	2 25
"B" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	6 00
"C" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	9 00
"D" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	30 00

Mexogen

Kills and Repels Mexican
Bean Beetles



MEXOGEN is a highly concentrated contact spray and repellent, scientifically prepared to destroy and repel this destructive enemy of the truck gardener, which is spreading so rapidly throughout the country. MEXOGEN destroys the larvae and eggs, as well as the adult beetle, and is an efficient repellent.

½ pt.....	\$1 00
Qt.....	3 50
Gal.....	10 00

Tri-Ogen Dust

General Purpose Three-Way
Insecticide-Fungicide Dust



Many horticulturists prefer to dust rather than spray. TRI-GEN DUST was perfected to meet the need of a scientifically balanced, safe, effective three-purpose insecticide-fungicide dusting material. TRI-GEN DUST contains the proper toxic ingredients to kill aphids and similar sucking insects. Stomach poisons that will not burn foliage are incorporated to control chewing insects.

1-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust.....	\$0 85
5-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust.....	3 50

Killogen

Concentrated Insect Spray

A fine garden insecticide containing Rotenone, for use on both vegetable and flowering plants. It will work wonders in the protection of plants against many insects, and it is pleasant to use.

KILLOGEN is highly concentrated, stands a high rate of dilution, and is easily mixed with water. Will not harm the most delicate of foliage. It is an equally effective spray for garden, greenhouses, window-boxes, and house-plants.



1-oz. bottle... \$0 35	Pt..... \$2 60
4-oz. bottle... 1 00	Qt..... 4 50

Corn Ear Worm Drops

During the past few years the corn ear worm has been an important pest of sweet corn in practically all parts of the country. The moth of the worm lays eggs on the fresh silk of the ears of corn. After hatching, the young worms pass down through the silk to develop and cause injury to the corn by feeding upon the developing kernels. Control has been difficult. However, after several years of diligent research and testing, OGEN'S CORN EAR WORM DROPS is now offered as a control for this destructive insect.



2-oz. bottle with applicator.....	\$0 35
-----------------------------------	--------

Mologen

Gets Rid of Moles
the Easy Way

MOLOGEN eliminates moles in two or three days. It is easy to use and there is no messy disposal job. It is non-poisonous to birds and pets. Emits no gas and is odorless.

To use MOLOGEN, make small holes in the ridges made by the moles and insert about one teaspoonful in the hole. The moles in the underground passages are killed by this scientific mole eliminator.



½ lb.....	\$0 50
1½ lbs.....	1 25

Kryocide

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NATURAL CRYOLITE

Vegetable gardeners will appreciate the new Kryocide (natural Cryolite) and Kryocide D-50 (ready-mixed dust with sulphur). Finely micronized for thorough application.

KRYOCIDE (Straight) is the unmixed, finely pulverized NATURAL CRYOLITE to be used in a water spray, in mixed dust, or as bait in vegetable gardens and on certain shrubs. Highly effective in controlling many chewing insects. Easy to apply. Safe. Proved by years of use by big commercial growers. 25 cts.

KRYOCIDE D-50 (with sulphur) is Kryocide in ready-mixed dust to be used directly on plants, as both insecticide and fungicide. Its base is NATURAL CRYOLITE, the insecticide recommended by authorities and widely used to control chewing insects. Ready and easy to apply in vegetable gardens. Packed in 1-lb. cans, 35 cts. Also 3-lb. bags, 55 cts.

KRYOCIDE C (COPPERUS) is Kryocide ready mixed for use as either a spray or a dust. 3-lb. can 75 cts.



NON-POISONOUS
RED ARROW
GARDEN SPRAY
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Red Arrow. For chewing and sucking insects. Recommended for Mexican bean beetle, cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, etc. Oz. 35 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

Blue Dragon

A rotenone dust superior, which is highly effective in controlling most insect pests. Can be used either as liquid spray or by dusting on the plant. Non-poisonous—harmless to humans and domestic animals. Will not burn tender foliage. Lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 85 cts.; 25 lbs. \$3.90.

Copper Dragon Dust

(For Bugs and Blight)

The makers of the popular Blue Dragon recently developed this product for control of both bugs and blight. Recommended for certain insects and fungous diseases. Particularly good for potatoes and tomatoes. Lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 95 cts.; 25 lbs. \$4.60.

Paris Green. Used as a spray, controls potato bugs and similar insects. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Crow Repellent.

Keeps crows, larks, starlings, blackbirds, pheasants and other corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seeds, loss, and labor of replanting. Will not clog any planter.



¼ pt. (1-bus. size) \$0 30
1 pt. (2-bus. size) 50
1 qt. (4-bus. size) 75

Bordeaux Mixture. The recognized preventative for most fungous diseases. Lb. 40 cts.; 4 lbs. \$1.00.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol). A fungicide used for blight, fungus, and bitter rot on fruit. Lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

20-20-60 Dust. An insecticide and fungicide spray or dust for control of all chewing insects, including Mexican bean beetle. 50-lb. bag \$6.50.

Lime and Sulphur (Dry). The only true dry Lime and Sulphur in powdered form made from liquid Lime and Sulphur. Add the water and you have the liquid. Lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 12½ lbs. \$2.20.

Lime. A high-grade Lime for spraying purposes. 10 lbs. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. 50 cts. **At Store.**

Sulphur Mulsoid. High-grade wettable Sulphur, 98 per cent pure. An excellent spray for the control of scab and brown rot and does not russet or burn. 5 lbs. 60 cts.

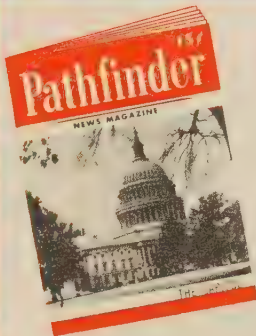
Sulphur. Fine powdered dusting Sulphur for mildew and fungous diseases on flowers. Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$4.75.

Sunoco Spray Oil. For control of scale and insects on trees, shrubs, and coniferous evergreens. Pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; ½ gal. 50 cts.; gal. 85 cts.; 5 gals. 75 cts. per gal.

Tobacco Dust. Finely ground for dusting. 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05 cts.

Volck Oil Spray

Used as both dormant and summer spray for trees and shrubs, against scale insects, red spiders, mites, mealybugs, whitefly larvae, aphids, thrips, lacebugs, chrysanthemum midge, at the rate of 1 to 50. Detailed directions on each package. 4 ozs. 35 cts.; 16 ozs. 70 cts.; gal. \$2.85.



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RECOMMENDED BY THE WETSEL SEED CO., INC.

Special

MAKE POULTRY PAY

The American Way

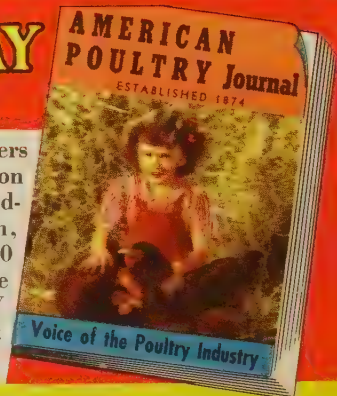
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4 YEARS \$100

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Poultry raisers, broiler, & turkey farmers keep up to date and well informed on everything new in feeding, breeding, marketing, sanitation, etc. by joining the 500,000 families who read the **AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL** to get greater profits.



The biggest bargain you ever bought. Hundreds of easy profit making ideas, beautiful 4 color poultry pictures, free expert answers to your poultry problems, experimental farm news, homemaking ideas, recipes, patterns, garden hints, comics and cartoons are yours for 48 months at only \$1.00. Mail this special offer coupon today.

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FOUR YEARS \$1

(Special 1/2 Price Offer)

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TRIAL 50c**

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Canada and Countries outside U. S. \$1.00 per year



Terra-Lite Brand Vermicu- lite

A growing medium for starting seeds in flats and benches and for rooting cuttings. Seeds germinate faster, root cuttings develop quicker and are stronger when grown in Terra-Lite. Terra-Lite is chemically inert and does not contain any bacteria or fungus. Seeds planted in Terra-Lite are not susceptible to pre-emergence damping-off.

4-qt. bag 40 cts., postage extra 15 cts.;
1/2-bus. bag 85 cts., postage extra 20 cts.;
2-bus. bag \$1.90; 10 2-bus. bags \$16.50.



Twist-Em's

The New Handy
Plant-Tie

Dark green strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant-ties. For plants, vines and shrubs and arranging flowers.

8-in. bundle (125).....\$0 30
16-in. bundle (125).....60

Write for special quantity prices

Train-Etts

Ideal support for sweet peas, garden peas, pole beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. Revolutionary new trellis netting protects delicate plant tendrils, grows finer, larger flowers and vegetables. Can be hung in five minutes.

No. 3. 60 x 180 in.....\$1 25

Tom Thumb Flats



A

No. 2. 2-in.
Bands 65
cts. per 100.

No. 2. 2 1/2-in.
Bands, 70
cts. per 100.

No. 2 Flats,
15 cts. each.



Flower Pots

Standard Flower Pots

	Each	Doz.
3-in.....	\$0 05	\$0 55
4-in.....	07	75
5-in.....	10	1 10
6-in.....	15	1 65
7-in.....	20	2 25
8-in.....	Ask	
9-in.....	Ask	
10-in.....	Ask	
12-in.....	Ask	

Saucers

3-in.....	Ask
4-in.....	Ask
5-in.....	\$0 06 \$0 65
6-in.....	08 85

Vita-Bands



PICK UP LIKE THIS



SQUEEZE AND PRESS
CORNERS

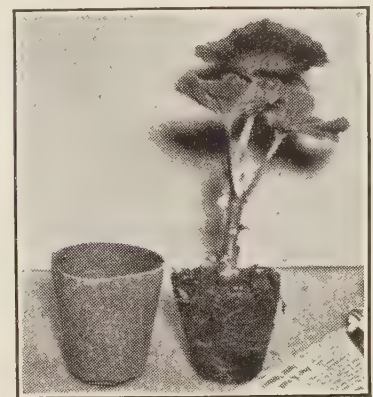


SET IN PLACE

Smaller sizes at lower prices.

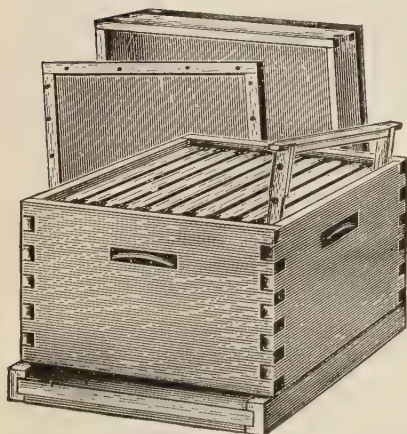
The vigorous, well-balanced growth obtained with Vita-Band Plant Bands plus elimination of transplanting shock will help you bring your plants in for the earlier, higher-priced markets. The nutrient treatment and other unique qualities make the difference. 3 x 3 in., 30 cts. for 25; 85 cts. per 100; \$7.35 per 1000.

Paper Pots



	10	100	1000
2 1/2-in.....	\$0 16	\$1 15	\$8 90
3-in.....	17	1 25	9 30
4-in.....	25	1 70	14 60

We Carry a Complete Line of Lewis Bee Supplies



A STANDARD LEWIS HIVE

Each standard Hive includes: 1 Metal Cover, 1 Inner Cover, Frames, 1 Hive Body, 1 Standard Bottom Board, 2 V-Shaped Frame Rests, 1 Entrance Reducer and Nails.

H-20122. 1 10-Frame Standard Lewis Beehive. Wt. 30 lbs. \$8.30.

H-20126. 5 10-Frame. Same as above. Wt. 148 lbs. \$40.10.

Prices of other sizes and styles upon request.

H-335. 10-Frame Brood Frames. 10 for \$1.75.

H-336. Shallow Extracting Frames. 5 3/8 in. deep. 10 for \$1.65.

H-2026. Metal Cover and Inner Cover. \$3.35.

H-2032. Bottom Board. \$1.80.

Sections. 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 7/8-in. solid. 100, \$3.45.
Same as above 3-split. 100, \$3.70.

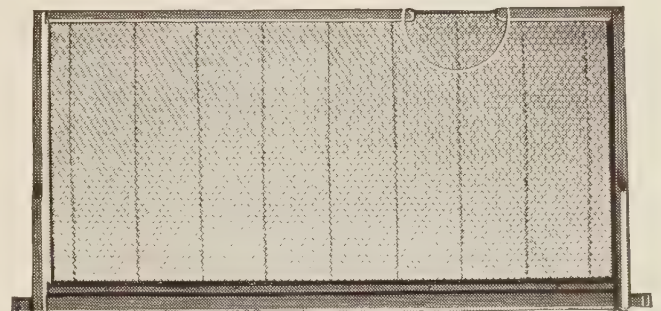
H-350. Crim-Wired Foundation. 8 1/2 x 16 3/4 in. Hoffman. Frames. 10 sheets \$1.90.

Veil. Excelsior wire. \$1.10.

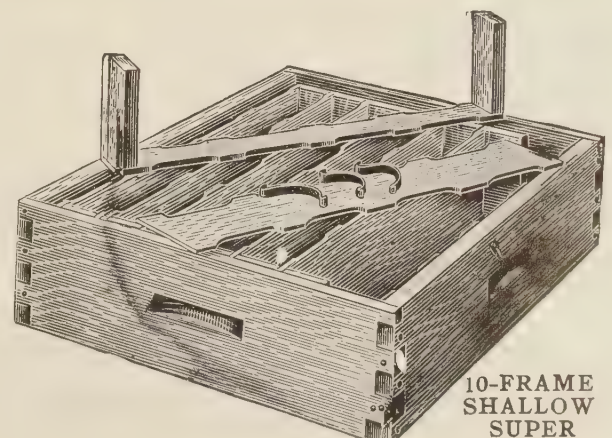
Smoker. Engine. \$2.25.

Smoker. Doctor. \$1.90.

Lack of space prevents a comprehensive list of items and prices. The above are mere samples. We can supply everything you need for bees. Write or ask for big new Lewis Catalogue.



WIRED FOUNDATION



10-FRAME
SHALLOW
SUPER



NO-SEED HORMONE *Blossom-set* For TOMATOES

Grow earlier, larger, meatier, more delicious tomatoes . . . more on each plant . . . with No-Seed Blossom-Set, approved hormone spray that's easy to use. Just mix with water and spray. No-Seed Blossom-Set stops blossom-drop; makes blossoms set fruit chemically. Tomatoes ripen two to four weeks *earlier*. Fruits are larger, firmer, more deliciously flavored. Many are seedless because fruit is set chemically, not by pollen. Excellent for peppers, cukes, etc. Tested by U. S. D. A., leading Universities, Florida and Colorado Experiment Stations and many others.

4-oz. bottle (makes 1 gal.) 75c; pt. (makes 4 gals.) \$1.75; Agric. Concentrate (makes 50 gals.) \$5.95.

"A Product of Science"

BERRY-SET

A NEW HORMONE SPRAY FOR BIGGER STRAWBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

Imagine getting berries 50 to 100 percent bigger! Imagine eating bigger, meatier, sweeter, more luscious strawberries with fewer seeds! Imagine the joy of picking berries over a longer period of time from the same plants! And you get bigger yields, too!

Just dissolve Berry-Set powder in water and spray the plants in blossom stage and you'll get these wonderful results. Berry-Set has been specifically developed for use on these berry plants.

1/2oz. 25 cts; 1 oz. 50 cts; 3 ozs. \$1.00

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Beginning in April—the actual starting date is determined by weather conditions and prospects—we carry a sizable stock of Premier Strawberry plants, also of the everbearing Streamliner. Most of the plants that we sell are produced here in Rockingham County. They are pulled and brought to us frequently, assuring fresh plants at all times.

PREMIER

25 plants.....	\$0 40
100 plants.....	1 40
500 plants.....	6 75
1000 plants.....	12 00

STREAMLINER

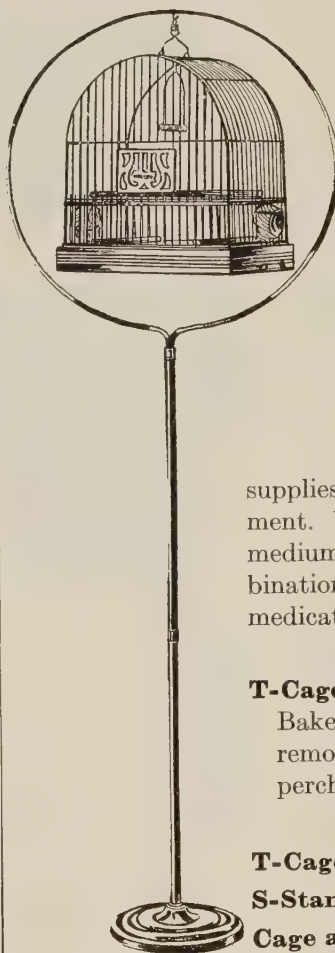
25 plants.....	1 25
100 plants.....	4 00

Add for postage and packing: Up to 100 plants 20c; 500 plants 35c; 1000 plants 50c.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

We also carry both red and black Raspberry plants in planting season. Ask for price schedule.

PETS AND SUPPLIES



It was more than thirty years ago that we sold our first canary and cage. We brought it from Philadelphia just for display and it was promptly sold.

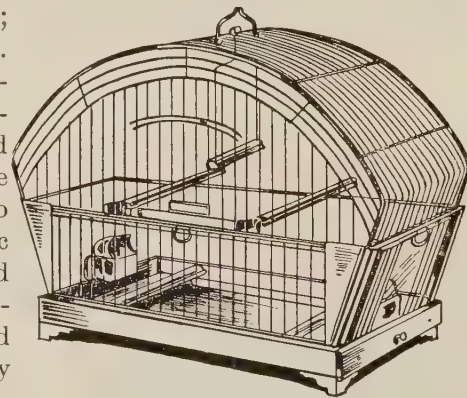
That was the origin of our pet and supply department. During the intervening years we have sold many canaries and other pets, including parrots and monkeys, and pet supplies.

Plans are being made to expand this department. Lack of space in the catalog prevents listing all supplies in stock, but we have a good assortment. We invite you to come to see our medium and higher priced cages and combinations, accessories, foods, tonics and medications.

T-Cage. 13 3/4 in. long; 9 in. wide; 15 in. high. Baked silver enamel; black mesh guard; removable drawer; crystal glass cups; 3 perches and swings.

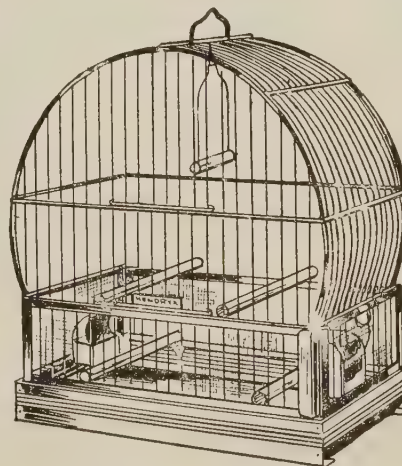
T-Cage	\$3 75
S-Stand	3 75
Cage and Stand	6 95

Cage 415. 18 1/2 in. long; 9 in. deep; 13 1/2 in. high. Beautiful, durable, rust-resistant chromium; bound mesh seed guard with removable end sections. Two hooded crystal plastic cups; birch feed and water cup perches. Removable drawer and bottom plate for easy cleaning.



Stand S-415. 5 ft. 4 1/2 in. high.

Cage 415	\$10 25
Stand S-415	5 95
Cage and Stand	15 75



Cage 950-E. 13 1/8 in. long; 9 in. deep; 15 in. high. Baked silver or red enamel; removable bound plastic guards; hooded crystal plastic cups. Removable drawer and bottom.

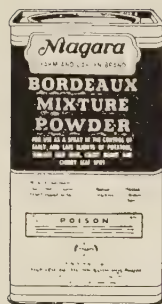
Stand S-950. 5 ft. 6 1/2 in. high. Baked silver or red enamel uprights.

Cage 950-E	\$4 85
Stand S-950	4 85
Cage and Stand	9 10



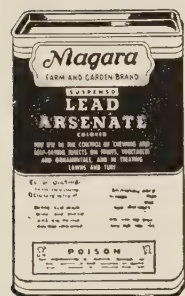
Insecticides and Fungicides

Bordeaux Mixture



This well-known and universally used copper fungicide is for use in the control of fungus diseases such as mildew, rust and blight, and is compatible with most insecticides for use on fruits, flowers, vegetables and shade trees.

1-lb. can.\$0 40
4-lb. bag. 1 00



Lead Arsenate

For use as a spray or dust in the control of chewing and leaf-eating insects. It is recommended for use on fruit and shade trees, vegetables, flowers and on lawns and turf for the control of Japanese beetles and other turf-destroying grubs.

1-lb. can.\$0 60
4-lb. bag. 1 55

Rotenone Bearing Dust or Spray



Contains .75% Rotenone. For use in the control of Mexican bean beetles, worms on cabbage and broccoli, pea aphid, asparagus beetles, and certain chewing and sucking insects on vegetables and ornamentals. It is a non-poisonous, general-purpose insecticide for dusting.

1-lb. sifter-top can.\$0 50
4-lb. bag. 1 10



DDT 50 Spray

A 50% DDT wettable powder. For use in the control of flea beetles, Japanese beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leafhoppers on beans, cabbage, grapes, potatoes. Also controls cabbage worm and codling moth on apples.

1-lb. can.\$0 50
4-lb. bag. 1 55

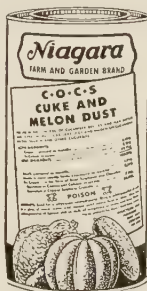
Niagara FARM AND GARDEN BRAND



C-O-C-S Copodust

A copper fungicide for use in the control of early and late blight on tomatoes, potatoes, celery and certain other vegetables having hardy foliage. Effective and safe, this formulation contains no lime.

1-lb. sifter-top can.\$0 45
5-lb. bag. 1 15



C-O-C-S Cuke and Melon Dust

A combined insecticide and fungicide containing calcium arsenate and copper, for the control of cucumber beetles, wilt, scab, mildew and leaf spot on cucumbers, melons and other cucurbits. Effective and safe, this formulation contains no lime.

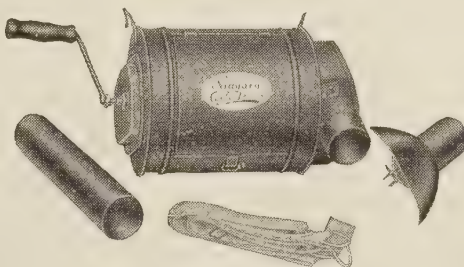
1-lb. sifter-top can.\$0 45
4-lb. bag. 1 10



C-O-C-S Potatex Dust or Spray

Contains DDT and copper. A combined insecticide and fungicide for use as a dust or spray in the control of bugs and blight on potatoes and other vegetables having hardy foliage. Increases yield and quality of crops. For spraying, 6 tablespoonfuls makes 1 gallon of dilute spray, or 4 pounds makes 60 gallons of dilute spray.

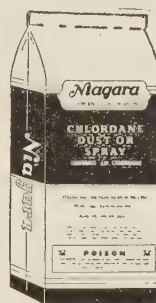
1-lb. can.\$0 60
4-lb. bag. 1 70



New Pomo-Green

A combined insecticide and fungicide, leaf-green in color, for use in the control of blackspot and powdery mildew on roses, also chewing and sucking insects on roses, delphiniums, phlox and many other ornamental plants. New Pomo-Green can be dusted or sprayed.

1-lb. can.\$1 00
4-lb. bag. 3 00



Chlordane Dust or Spray

Contains 6% chlordane. For use in the control of grasshoppers, blister beetles, leaf miners, mole crickets, Japanese beetles and certain other turf insects. Also ants and roaches in the lawn and home.

1-lb. can.\$0 55
4-lb. bag. 1 55

Kolo Fruit Tree Dust or Spray



Contains DDT, basic lead arsenate and Kolo sulphur. A combined insecticide and fungicide formulated for insect and disease control after the dormant stage. Used on apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and certain ornamentals. For use as a dust or spray in the control of codling moth, curculio, rose chafer, leafhoppers, Japanese beetles, Oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, and for such fungous diseases as apple scab and brown rot of stone fruits.

1-lb. bag.\$0 60
3-lb. bag. 1 50

Dry Lime Sulphur

A dormant and summer spray for effective control of San Jose scale, apple scab, pear scab, peach leaf curl, cherry leaf spot.

1-lb. can.\$0 45
5-lb. can. 1 50

Cyclo-Junior Duster

Niagara's Cyclo-Junior is designed to throw a well-distributed volume of dust to completely cover fruit trees, vegetable crops, tobacco, cotton, ornamentals, turf areas. A powerful centrifugal blower, which moves an unusually large volume of air at low velocity, is responsible for the greater dusting capacity and ease of operation of this remarkably efficient duster. It incorporates many features that make its operation more convenient and more effective than any other low-priced duster. \$27.75.

NIAGARA FARM AND GARDEN BRAND



Ammate Weed Killer

SPRAY ONCE—KILLS POISON IVY

Safe, easy, quick—du Pont Ammate kills *permanently*. No permanent sterilization effect on soil when used in recommended dosages. However, it can be used in higher concentrations for permanent kill of weeds in driveways, walks, etc. Offers advantages possessed by no other weed killer. Non-flammable, non-explosive; residue on sprayed foliage is not harmful to humans, pets, or livestock. Effective in the kill of many other troublesome weeds. 2 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.70.



Pestex

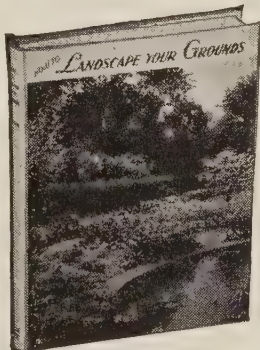
This amazing, NON-POISONOUS preparation, if thoroughly dusted on, around and underneath flowers, vegetables, and other vegetation, keeps off dogs, rabbits, and almost all kinds of insects and other pests. It should be redusted if rains wash it off.

For moles, dig trench 1 inch deep around portion of lot needing protection, fill with Pestex and cover with earth. Moles usually remain away without further treatment. Lb. 36 cts.

How to Landscape Your Grounds

By
Loyal R. Johnson
232 pages \$3.50
147 illus.

For the thousands of home owners in the medium-income bracket who are anxious to beautify their home surroundings to best advantage at small expense. Planting plans cover practically every section of the country. A complete guide to the planning, construction and planting of the garden and grounds.



Liquid Fertilizer (Liqua-Vita)

A complete liquid plant food for all plants in any type of soil. Your health depends largely on what you eat. The health of your flowers and vegetables depends largely on the food they receive. It is an established fact that plant roots take their food only in liquid form. Dry fertilizers are utilized only through the effects of rain or manual application of water. Liqua-Vita is ready for immediate use, as soon as applied. One gallon makes 256 gallons of complete plant food, equivalent to 100 pounds of the best commercial fertilizer. It is used extensively by commercial greenhouses. 8-oz. bottle 45 cts.; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$4.00.



National Eezy Wear Garden Gloves

All-leather, extra soft, durable, washable. Made from selected lamb skins. So soft and pliable that they provide almost bare-hand freedom. Available in many sizes: Ladies' Small, Medium and Large; Men's Small, Medium and Large. Sizes 7 and 8, \$1.20; sizes 9 and 10, \$1.25.

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

Hyponex is not limited to a certain type of plant or tree. Nor does poverty or richness of soil interfere with its effectiveness. Treat the soil with Hyponex when you plant bulbs or seeds. Feed them with Hyponex according to the simple directions on each package.

1-oz. package—makes 6 gallons.....	\$0 10
3-oz. can—makes 18 gallons.....	25
7-oz. can—makes 42 gallons.....	50
1-lb. can—makes 100 gallons.....	1 00
10-lb. drum—makes 1000 gallons.....	8 00

CARBOLINEUM

An outstanding preparation for preserving wood against dry rot and decay and for general disinfecting.

Only one application each year is required to control chicken mites and fowl ticks in poultry houses. Special care should, of course, be taken to saturate all cracks, crevices and joints.

For brooder houses, thoroughly clean and dry all surfaces, then apply Carbolineum with light brush or spray. Not dangerous or easily inflammable; not poisonous unless taken internally. Ask for literature. Gal. \$1.85; 5 gals. \$8.75; 30-gal. drum, \$1.35 per gal.

COMPO COMPOST DEVELOPER

Makes rich organic manure
Decomposes waste plant materials
Returns to the soil much that is taken from it

Helps maintain soil fertility
Increases garden productiveness

Inexpensive—Costs Very Little

A 25-lb. carton of COMPO will make up to 1250 lbs. of rich organic manure or fertilizer. COMPO Manure has no disagreeable odor, does not attract flies, keeps indefinitely, and is harmless to domestic pets and animals.

7½-lb. size (makes 375 lbs. of organic manure).....	\$1 25
25-lb. size (makes 1250 lbs. of organic manure).....	2 50
50-lb. size (makes 2500 lbs. of organic manure).....	4 50

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10 Top ALL-AMERICA WINNERS

Of All Time

**BUY ALL 10 • SAVE 20%
\$13.75**

For over ten years All-America Rose Selections has been testing new Roses in gardens scattered across the country and giving awards to the best ones. Any Rose must be truly superior to earn the AARS insignia. This year the judges have chosen the ten best of the All-America winners of the past—and here they are, offered as a money-saving collection. Their choice was based on performance and popularity, and they are all sure to please you.

RUBAIYAT. (Plant Patent 758.) Long crimson-pink buds opening to deep crimson with lovely old-rose fragrance. \$1.50 each; 3 for \$3.75.

NOCTURNE. (Plant Patent 713.) Graceful long buds and open blooms of cardinal-red with darker crimson overcast. \$1.50 each; 3 for \$3.75.

FORTY-NINER. (Plant Patent 792.) The shapely, long-pointed buds show only the deep chrome-yellow on the outside of the petals; as the flower unfolds the vivid orient red of the inside of the petals is disclosed. \$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.00.

TALLYHO. (Plant Patent 828.) Old-rose, darker on the outside of the petals. Spicy fragrance. Long reddish canes; very free blooming. \$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.00.

PEACE. (Plant Patent 591.) A color progression that has no equal makes this today's outstanding Rose. Buds are rich yellow, softening to paler yellow with a trace of pink which grows as the flower ages. \$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.00.

KATHERINE T. MARSHALL. (Plant Patent 607.) Deep coral-pink, long pointed buds suffused with yellow. Opens to a full 5 inches. \$1.35 each; 3 for \$3.40.

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG. (Plant Patent 455.) Tall, upright bushes covered with long, slender, deep red buds opening to brilliant red blooms which change to cherry-red. \$1.50 each; 3 for \$3.75.

SAN FERNANDO. (Plant Patent 785.) Fine large, bright scarlet blooms. Full double, with high centers and delightfully fragrant. \$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.00.

LOWELL THOMAS. (Plant Patent 595.) Rich golden yellow in the bud and when full blown. Considered one of the finest golden yellow Roses. \$1.50 each; 3 for \$3.75.

MIRANDY. (Plant Patent 632.) Huge full double blooms with 50 petals. Long pointed buds with black shading and opening to Chrysanthemum red. \$1.50 each; 3 for \$3.75.



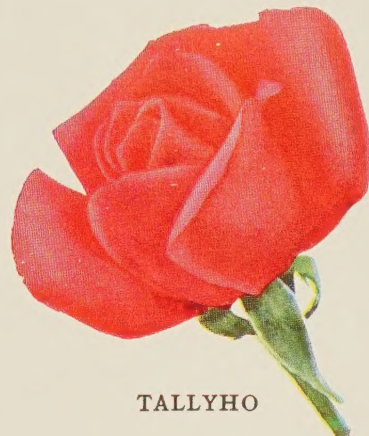
RUBAIYAT



NOCTURNE



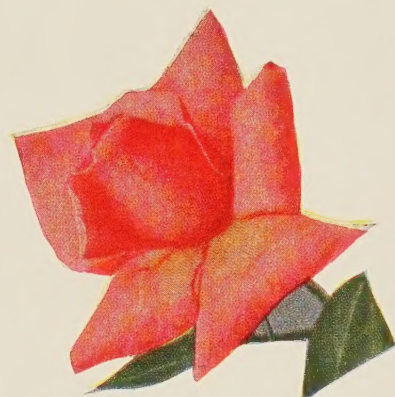
FORTY-NINER



TALLYHO



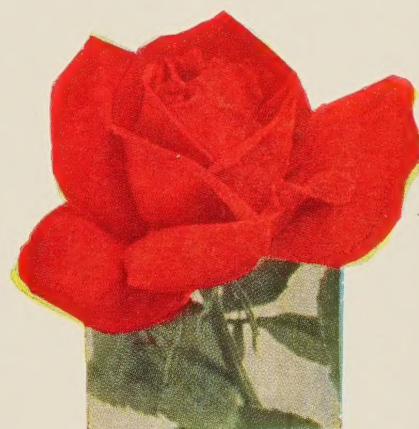
PEACE



KATHERINE T. MARSHALL



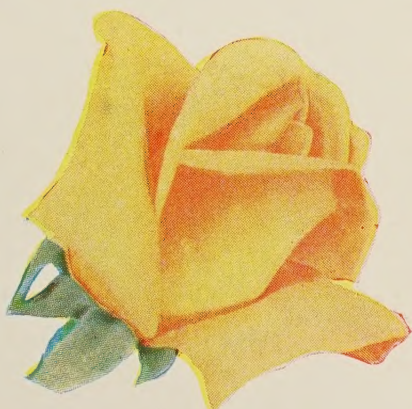
CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG



SAN FERNANDO

TRI-OGEN ROSE FOOD

A Rose Food made from organic (long-lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains 5 units of nitrogen to give healthy green foliage; 10 units of phosphorus for sturdy plants and roots; and 5 units of potash for bigger and better flowers. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00.



LOWELL THOMAS



MIRANDY

DU PONT ROSE DUST (or Spray)

A very effective dust for Roses developed by Du-Pont. Contains sulphur and "Fermate," Du Pont's new fungicide. Has proven effective in control of black spot, mildew, rust and other rose foliage diseases. 8 oz. Gun 69c; lb. \$1.00; 4 lbs. \$3.00.



ASTER Ballet. Pkt. 35 cts.
See page 16



TITHONIA, Torch. Pkt. 35 cts.
See page 17

The New

COLLECTION
Special Anniversary Price
One package each of these
four flowers, 4 in all, for
\$1.00 Postpaid

1951 Winners



TETRA SNAPS. Pkt. 35 cts.
See page 16



REGAL LARKSPUR. Pkt. 35 cts.
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